

KWANGTUNG'S HEAD WOULD RATHER DIE THAN PROVE FALSE

Declares He'll Be Torn To
Pieces Before Seced-
ing From Yuan

HIS TROOPS LOYAL

Canton Reports His Brother,
Gen. Lung Chin-kwang,
Is To Persuade Him

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, March 21.—Rumor is busy regarding the situation at Canton. Circumstantial reports are rife that the troops have mutinied and that, consequently, Lung Chin-kwang is about to proclaim the independence of the province. A further rumor says that an agreement has been drafted in a neighboring port whereby the Chiangchun has consented to remain at the head of the administration under the new Government.

Reuter's correspondent has positive information that Lung indignantly refuses these malicious slanders and declares his determination of being torn to pieces in mortal combat rather than secede from Yuan Shih-kai and yield to a declaration of independence.

An official report from Canton denies the rumored mutiny of the troops, who remain absolutely loyal. Canton is quiet.

A further rumor ascribes disloyalty to the Commander of the Bocca-Tigra Fort and a refusal on his part to carry out Lung's orders during the past seven days. There is an authoritative denial of this rumor, which is baseless, inasmuch as the said Commander is amongst Lung's most trusted officials, having entered Canton with the Chiangchun when the latter assumed military control of Canton after the collapse of the last rebellion.

The run on the Bank of China continues in a mitigated form.

Chiangchun Affirms Loyalty

Hongkong, March 20.—(Delayed by censor).—Twelve leading members of the Canton gentry called at the Chiangchun's Yamen on the 18th with the object of ascertaining Lung Chin-kwang's attitude vis-a-vis the present critical situation.

Lung Chin-kwang informed the deputation of his determination to fight to the bitter end against any opposition to the constituted government, adding that there can be no question of a declaration of independence by Kwangtung.

Lung Chin-kwang has telegraphed to the Ministry of Finance, Peking, that he would appropriate, for the meantime, all such funds as have hitherto been allocated as Kwangtung's contribution to the Central Government for the purpose of enlist-

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The Last to Enter

The newspaper only enters here AFTER it is read. Its contemporary, the circular, the booklet, the poster often enter BEFORE they are read.

The public one and all demand entertainment and amusement. Along with both of these they will accept discussions on the more serious economical and household matters.

The particular combination of news and advertising in the modern newspaper suits the public best and this is another important reason why newspaper advertising is best.

Robertson to Succeed K. of K. as War Chief



Sir W. R. Robertson

London, February 9.—Great Britain's war operations will soon be under the active direction of Sir William Robertson, now chief of staff, according to widespread rumors.

London generally accepts the report that Earl Kitchener will be superseded as Secretary for War by Lord Derby.

The London Daily Sketch says Sir William Robertson will receive powers which will insure him freedom from interference, except from the Cabinet as a whole. It adds that Earl Kitchener will undertake duties of a highly responsible character elsewhere.

Some believe this portends the departure of the present Secretary of War for Salonica, where immense operations are said to be impending, or for field operations even further east.

Germany Gets Sharp Note From Holland On Tubantia's Loss

3 Explosions, One After Ship Stopped, Preclude Mine Theory with Palembang

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 20.—The Nieuwe van den Dag states that the Netherlands Government has sent a very severe note to Germany concerning the sinking of the Tubantia.

The fact that there were three explosions, the last occurring after the liner had come to a standstill, appears to preclude the mine theory in the case of the Palembang.

The first was a slight explosion aft. The engines were reversed. A few minutes later, there was a heavy explosion on the starboard side and, two minutes after, a terrific explosion near the engines blew the ship in half.

One of the boats which had just been lowered on the starboard side was blown out of the water and nine of the crew were injured. A British destroyer rescued them.

London, March 20.—The British steamer Port Dalhousie (1,744 tons; R. A. McLelland, Newcastle) has been sunk. Seven survivors of the crew have been landed.

Norwegian Ship Sunk

The Norwegian steamer Langeli has been sunk. Sixteen survivors of the crew have been landed.

Copenhagen, March 20.—The Norwegian steamer Kong Inge (867 tons) bound for Luebeck, has arrived at Frederikshavn, in Denmark, with a prize crew of six on board from a British submarine which examined the ship's papers in the Cattagat and ordered the steamer to Leith, but, her coal being insufficient, she is completing her supply at Frederikshavn.

The Weather

North-east to south-east breeze. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 49.4 and the minimum 45.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 74.2 and 43.2.

Ratepayers Defeat Special Opium Tax; New Bye-laws Are Referred to Committee

Proposal Looking to Cancellation of Agreements With
Certain Members of Public Band Lost

The Annual Meeting of Ratepayers at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon was far quieter than those of the last few years but, nevertheless, Mr. E. S. Little, Mr. E. I. Ezra and some others managed to work up interesting discussions on various topics.

The Council's Budget went through unaltered so far as its main recommendations were concerned. Mr. Calder-Marshall acting for Mr. Cecil Holliday, who is ill, secured the addition of a grant of Tls. 3,000 for the Foreign Women's Home, and Dean Walker got consent to a resolution which may mean another Tls. 15,000 for the Charity Organization Committee.

Mr. E. S. Little made a big fight to secure a tax of Tls. 1,000 per chest of opium, estimated to net Tls. 3,000,000, for the Council but was defeated on a show of hands. He was more successful in his opposition to the Council's proposed new bye-laws pointing out many humorous doublings and omissions in them. They were eventually referred to a special committee of the ratepayers.

Mr. E. W. Noel brought up a suggestion to reduce the grant for the public band and the cancellation of existing agreements. The Chairman declared the amendment lost on a show of hands, but the voting was very close.

A loan of Tls. 1,250,000 was authorized to be raised for the purchase and erection of additional electrical plant.

The matter of Police Pay did not come up for discussion. It was the main point in Mr. Pearce's budget speech, and he said that the matter was not definitely settled yet.

Mr. D. Siffert, Consul-General for Belgium was voted to the Chair. The others on the platform were Mr. E. C. Pearce chairman of the Council, Councillors A. S. P. White-Cooper, C. G. S. Mackie, W. L. Merriman, E. I. Ezra, J. Johnstone, A. Hyde and Count Jesierski.

Adopt Electricity Scheme

The motion for accepting the new scheme for running the electricity department, as recently published, namely:—"That the report of the special committee appointed by the amendment to Resolution VIII on March 22, 1915, including a scheme for the Municipal control of the electricity department, be received and adopted," was brought forward by Mr. E. S. Little.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Little said that it had been a real electricity committee. The air at many of the meetings was charged with electricity—there was a considerable amount of warmth. However, they finally succeeded in coming to a unanimous conclusion.

All the problems, he said, were discussed and the committee went carefully and exhaustively into the legal question. The whole committee was of opinion that the report overcomes any legal difficulties that may have existed.

As to departmental working, they had been told that there had been much friction, but the committee thought that, with the adoption of their recommendations, all friction would disappear.

Instancing the fundamental differences between ordinary municipal employees—public officers—and those of the electricity department—a manufacturing enterprise pure and simple—Mr. Little said that there had been no attempt to balance the pay and status of the two. The committee had purposely left the whole affair elastic, so that it could be developed on sound business lines.

Mr. P. Peebles seconded.

Mr. Pearce, supporting the report on behalf of the Council, said that they might not agree that it was necessarily the best scheme, but it seemed to be as near meeting all the necessities of the case, as indicated at the last ratepayers meeting, as was possible.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

New Byelaws Proposed

Mr. E. I. Ezra proposed:—"That the proposed amendment of Articles XXXIII to XXXVII and XLII and XLIII of the bye-laws attached to

the Land regulations, as published in the Municipal Gazette of March 9, 1916, be passed and approved."

He said:

Undoubtedly the most important of these is the incorporation, by means of Bye-law XXXIII, of the regulations relating to the tramway service. Hitherto, owing to certain legal difficulties, the Tramway Company has in a few cases of genuine necessity found itself to be without adequate means of enforcing regulations of the most ordinary kind, such as are in general operation in home countries.

The enforcement of these is just as much in the interest of traffic control, and in the interest of the public, as of the Tramway Company itself. At present, it is possible for a badly disposed or mischievous individual to commit a variety of acts, such as interference with the mechanism of the cars, obstruction of the servants of the Company, and travelling without a ticket, which are offences against the law of every country at home, and ought to be treated so here.

At present there is but little legal redress and in many cases considerable inconvenience, annoyance and delay is caused to those of the public who patronize the trams. This is the state of affairs which it is now sought to remedy, simply by the incorporation in the Council's bye-laws of certain of the Tramway Company's long standing regulations.

To Protect Tramways

The company will then be given similar protection to that possessed by like undertakings in England and I think it is only right that it should have it. The Tramway Company is a public utility company, and as such is entitled to the fullest protection that the local government can give, but there is of course no idea of enforcing the proposed regulations in a way that would be vexatious to passengers or the public; that would be in the interest of nobody concerned.

The provisions of the existing bye-law No. XXXIII, dealing with the storage of various dangerous articles, have been extended to cover their sale, and these have also been made the subject of licensing, by inclusion in the new bye-law No. XXXIV.

The issue of permits for fences, signboards, matchboxes and like structures is a part of existing Municipal procedure with which all are familiar, but it has appeared advisable to strengthen the authority under which these permits are issued, and consequently these points have also been embodied in No. XXXIV.

The carrying of fire-arms and a few other additions which the rapidly changing local conditions render advisable have been included with those matters in respect of which the Council is already empowered to issue licences. The additional control which is sought, particularly with reference to the carrying of fire-arms is becoming of increasing importance. The application of these improved powers will remain as hitherto entirely at the discretion of the ratepayers' representatives and in accordance with long-standing custom they are only to be applied to meet a specific need.

Increased Penalties

The penalties for offences against the Licensing law of the Settlement have hitherto been totally inadequate. It will be noted that it is proposed now to increase them substantially. I have heard it said it would have been better to classify the various matters which are made the subject of licensing, graduating the penalties for offences in connection therewith, but experience and much home practice supports the view that it is better to fix a maximum penalty, leaving the actual penalty in any case to be inflicted, entirely to the discretion of the Court trying the particular offence.

The increased penalties are more particularly aimed at offences in relation to the carrying of firearms. I think you will agree with me that in these days of unrest and armed robberies, the power to inflict a heavy penalty is very necessary, and

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Girl Who Starts School Children's Fund to Build American Battleship



New York, February 9.—More than \$60 including one dollar from former President Roosevelt, has been contributed to the fund started by Miss Marjorie Sterrett, a thirteen year old school girl, to build a new U.S. battleship to be called the America.

Miss Sterrett conceived the idea of building a sea fighter for Uncle Sam's Navy from dimes contributed by school children all over the country. The contributions are pouring in from every quarter of the Union and some have been received from Canada. Navy officials are interested in Miss Sterrett's plans and recently entertained her aboard the cruiser Washington, now lying in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The little girl sent a dime to The New York Tribune. With it was the following letter:

369, St. John's Place, Brooklyn,
February 2, 1916.

"Dear sir:—I read in your paper every morning a lot about preparedness. My grandpa and great-grandpa were soldiers. If I was a boy I would be a soldier, too. But I am not, so I want to do what I can to help. Mama gives me a dime every week for helping her. I am sending you this week's dime to help build a battleship for Uncle Sam. I know a lot of other kids who would give their errand money if they would start a fund. I am thirteen years old and go to Public School, 9, Brooklyn. Truly yours,

Marjorie Sterrett.

"I am true blue American and I want to see Uncle Sam prepared to lick all creation like John Paul Jones did.

"P. S.—Please call the battleship America."

Only a little girl's letter, but to the editor, weary of spies and hyphenated citizens and the complications of diplomacy, it seemed to speak the heart of America itself. There must be thousands of children like her, wholesome, ardent little patriots. Why not let them speak for their country?

Marjorie was embarrassed, but plucky. It never occurred to her when she wrote to The Tribune that it would mean expounding her views on patriotism and preparedness for publication. However, if her country needed her—

"I just got tired of all these funds for Belgium and everything," she said, "and when it came to America, nothing doing."

She sat on the edge of the library table, twisting her long curls bashfully, and only now and then favoring the reporter with a peep at her true blue American eyes.

"I just wrote the letter because I thought maybe other children would like to give money if they knew where to send it. I am going to get the other girls in my class to give their dimes tomorrow. We all know about the Revolution and the War of 1812 and John Paul Jones, because we had them in our history class. Most of the girls are foreigners, but they ought to be proud of America, too."

"Would you be able to tell them about it, Marjorie?" her mother asked.

The little girl looked startled.

"If you can't be a soldier in war," suggested the mother again, "you must serve the country any way you can. Would you be willing to teach the little foreign girls patriotism?"

Marjorie raised the determined little chin she got from those fighting ancestors and smiled bravely.

"I guess so," she whispered.

"We couldn't really make a battleship out of children's dimes, I suppose," she went on, "but I read how the German children raised money enough for a real battleship, and I thought we American children ought to try. Anyway, it will be good for those foreign children to think they are raising money for one. Lots of the children go to the motion pictures every week. I am going to ask them for their money next week. Maybe we can form a club."

Marjorie couldn't very well help being a fighter, if there is anything in the combined influence of inheritance and environment. Patriotism begins at home in her case. Her father is Thomas J. Sterrett, gunnery sergeant of the United States Marine Corps. The story he told his little girl when she was of the bedtime story age—of course, she is way beyond such childish things now—was about the bold Lieutenant Andrew Sterrett, of the United States ship Enterprise, which fought the Barbary Corsairs in 1805.

Great-grandfather Andrew Sterrett saved his sloop without losing a man, and he received a gold sword from Congress for his bravery. Afterward, it is true, he was tried for piracy on the high seas, but find the thirteen-year-old who would not be proud of a pirate in the family!

Then there was Grandfather Horatio Nelson Rockwood, Marjorie's mother's father, who was in the Army of the Potomac, and his grandfather, Simeon Thayer, who fought in the War of 1812. "The little girl is an American all the way through," said her father proudly, "and if her little letter can do anything to rouse other children who have patriot blood in their veins, I shall consider the dime well invested. I served in the Spanish War, and I know just how well prepared we were then for a great war."

SPORADIC ATTACKS MARK 30th DAY OF BATTLE OF VERDUN

French Declare That Ger-
man Attempts Now Are
Only Fragmentary

FEEL THEIR LOSSES

Essay Further Rush Against
Poivre Hill Which
Completely Fails

HAMMER BRITISH

Bombing Post Is Captured
But Immediately Regained
By Counter-Attack

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 20.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports: The Germans opened a rather violent bombardment southward of Malancourt and then, after their artillery preparation, made a small attack against Poivre Hill, which completely failed.

There was an intermittent bombardment at Vaux and a lively cannonade at Epargues.

A semi-official communiqué states: On the 30th day of the battle of Verdun the German attempts have become fragmentary and sporadic and indicate how keenly the Germans have felt their recent losses.

London, March 20.—Generalissimo Cadorna on arriving in Paris received a great ovation which was renewed when he and Generalissimo Joffre were motoring through the streets.

A communiqué issued by General Sir Douglas Haig states that there was considerable mutual artillery activity about Loos, the Hohenlorenz Redoubt and north of Ypres. Near Boesinghe, the enemy, after a heavy bombardment, rushed a bombing post, which was immediately regained by a counter-attack.

French Clear Doiran Frontier of Germans

Were Encroaching Upon Greek Territory; Armies Facing And Battle Expected

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, March 20.—Owing to German encroachment on Greek territory, a strong column of French troops has occupied and cleared the villages on the frontier near Doiran. Both sides used artillery but, although the retiring Germans were reinforced, no general engagement followed. The French had only a dozen casualties.

The Allies and the Germans are now face to face and some liveliness may be expected.

CECIL COCHRANE, M.P.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 20.—Mr. Cecil Cochrane, the Liberal candidate, has been returned unopposed for South Shields.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 23
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava Mar. 24
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Mar. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Mar. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Mar. 30

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Mar. 25
Per O.S.K. s.s. Manila M. Apr. 5
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado M. Apr. 9

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 22
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone... Mar. 23
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore... Mar. 26
Per M.M. s.s. Polynesian Mar. 28

Mails to Arrive:—

The Canadian mail of March 4 was due at Yokohama on March 18, and here on March 23, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

The American mail left Kobe on Tuesday, March 21, and is due to arrive here tomorrow at or about 10 a.m. per M.M. s.s. Amazone.

Ratepayers Defeat Special Opium Tax

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may, I hope, result in a decrease in crimes of this nature.

These are no days for a ten-dollar maximum fine for letting off guns or pistols, as I suppose even our amiable, but, I fear, sometimes rather erratic friend Mr. E. S. Little will admit.

The existing Article XXXVI has been absorbed by XXXIII and the bye-law proposed in its stead enables the Council to make further traffic regulations, which I am sure you will find us ready to do if the police or, for the matter of that, the Automobile Club, or any other body of ratepayers make representations on the subject.

With these explanations and awaiting placidly and with some amusement, the miscellaneous rignarole which I am expecting Mr. E. S. Little to pour out at us, I now propose this resolution and I feel confident that you will give it your hearty support.

Mr. E. Wheeler seconded the resolution.

Mr. Little Opposes

Mr. Little:—Mr. Chairman, I trust you will listen to me after the flattering introduction I have received from the mover of this resolution. I first of all wish to say that the amendment I am proposing does not involve any hostility to the terms, or the principles which are in these bye-laws.

We are in agreement with the general principles aimed at, but we think that they are arrived at in a clumsy way and a way which will involve injustice and hardship and what we are asking in this amendment is that the consideration of these bye-laws shall be committed to a sub-committee or a special committee which shall report on some subsequent date to this adjourned meeting. Now the history of previous remissions of this sort is that they have always been successful.

Every cause sent to a special committee which has given the community time to consider and think upon and go into all the question has uniformly resulted well and to the interests of the community. All we ask therefore is to give time to consider the bye-laws and I think I shall be able to prove conclusively to you the absolute necessity for such a revision.

In the first place, I wish to draw your attention to the fact that the new resolutions are in conflict in some cases with the old resolutions, that is to say that, if the resolutions are now adopted as before you, they will be in conflict with the resolutions already in existence. In number 34 it says that no person shall undertake any building operations or undertake any structural changes or alterations. The council in its absolute discretion may refuse the issue of any such licence or permit without assigning any reason for such refusal. The council have power to withhold any permit and give no reason. If you pass this into law, you see how it conflicts with the law already passed.

Rules at Variance

Please refer to the bye-law page No. 12, No. 8 which says that within fourteen days if plans are submitted to the council the latter shall signify approval or disapproval without giving any reason. In the event of the council failing to express approval without reasons as above stated any party may proceed as if no approval was required. Now resolution No. 8 says that the council must give a reason and if they do not give a reason within fourteen days you may proceed as if no permit was required.

This one says that the council may give no reason and you cannot go on unless you have their approval and they are not bound to give any reason at all. How is it possible to justify those two absolutely contradictory provisions?

There is one point before us which requires attention and the revision of a special committee. Passing to the resolutions as we have them here, I find there is no scientific classification, in fact none of any kind. They seem to be thrown together anyhow. Penalties are given for vital and for unimportant things without distinction. There are no definitions of the terms employed. Let me give you one or two. You will probably find more.

It is quite immaterial to argue that some already exist in the existing bye-laws. In part 16 of bye-law 33 it says that no person shall exercise a horse on any road. Many of you are horse riders; who is to say what the exercising of a horse consists of? You may ride or you may lead a horse for exercise. I submit it requires some sort of definition.

Again we have it that horses may not be exercised on any road. There is a great distinction I submit between exercising horses on the Nan-king Road between twelve and two

o'clock in the afternoon and on the Rubicon Road, but here there is no distinction made. Again, you may not unharness a horse, even if you have an accident. If you have an accident, you must get the horse into a field or a creek—off the road. You may not unharness it on the road.

There are many other mixings up of vital and important and unimportant and trivial things.

Licences for Newspapers

Mr. Little enlarged on the fact that every newspaper must have a licence. In this way, he said, all public speech and all public criticism would be in the hands of the Council. That was a principle they could not give way upon.

Mr. Little moved:—"That all the words after '1916,' namely, 'be passed and approved,' be deleted and the following substituted, namely: 'Be referred to a special committee which shall consist of five ratepayers to be nominated and appointed by the Council with power to fill vacancies. The committee shall be called The Traffic and Licensing Bye-laws Committee and shall revise and submit the proposed amendments to this meeting which shall now be adjourned to reassemble at the call of the Council ten days after publication of the revised amendments.'"

This was seconded by Mr. G. E. Tucker.

Mr. Pearce, who spoke with considerable warmth, said: Do you trust your nine councillors or don't you? If we are to have criticism of the absolutely ridiculous manner I don't know what we can do. I do not know what the object of the special committee is to be. If you think there are five gentlemen here who can arrange these bye-laws better than your nine councillors and four legal gentlemen—they ought to be councillors themselves. Under other circumstances this would be thought to be a slight on the council. Anyway I take it as such. I think you should leave it to the impartiality and common sense of your nine councillors and the other experts.

Mr. Wilkinson Urges Reconsideration

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson—I came to this meeting prepared to vote for these bye-laws, especially the one regarding press licences. It is absolutely necessary to have control of newspapers here, especially the Chinese press. The Chinese press has awakened but it is not for us to let this place become a center for their propaganda.

It is most important that there should be control of the Chinese papers. I never expected, however, that I should be persuaded by Mr. Little, whose ability often runs away with his discretion, but he has appealed to me on one thing—the absolutely uncontrolled power which these bye-laws place in the Council's hands. I feel that he is right.

The Chairman should not take the view he has taken, of any vote this meeting proposes to pass. There should not be that uncontrolled power in any man. My only hesitation in voting for the amendment is lest there should be any burking of the control of newspapers.

Mr. Ezra replied that at least five lawyers examined the bye laws before their publication. Regarding the control of newspapers, he said that it was the practice of the Chinese when they intended to do anything exceptional, to appoint two or three dummy editors and then the real editor wrote "a smother." When the summons came along the real editor had decamped and the dummies did not mind any penalties that might be inflicted on them. Indeed, that was what they were paid for.

"I may say," he continued, "that it is not intended to apply these regulations to foreign papers. You must accept the Council's promise that nothing is intended towards the foreign press. Do not be carried away by Mr. Little's love of talk."

The amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Chairman's Annual Review

Moving that the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1915, be passed, Mr. E. C. Pearce said: I cannot open my speech to this resolution without some slight reference to the great war which is now devastating Europe. The effects of the war on our Municipal activities have, I am happy to say, been so far small, but the depletion of the Council's Staff, owing to military service, has been extensive.

It has taken away another head of department, a much valued one and more than a hundred of the Municipal Staff; we have lost two of these on the field of honor; one of whom was the excellent chief clerk of the Electricity Department. I am sure that you will all join me in my public expression on this occasion of our deepest sympathy with their relatives.

It ought to be specially noticed that in spite of 245 departures from Shanghai, among whom was the Commandant of the Corps, the average strength of the volunteers for the whole of the twelve months was 113 in excess of the previous year's figure. We may draw the satisfactory conclusion that the men who are left behind are not lacking in energy to uphold the best traditions of the Corps.

Numbers of old members have rejoined to fill the gaps; they have responded to sudden needs with an alacrity and zeal which sets an admirable example to all men of suit-

able age and qualifications, and deserves the gratitude of the community. To the public spirit of owners of launches and lighters to whom your thanks are due, the Council owes the formation of a new unit to be known as the "Maritime Company."

Defences of Settlement

Following after the lamented death of Admiral Tseng by assassination, we saw some more rebel operations, happily only brief, when a Chinese cruiser in the river was by turns captured and recaptured. The Corps, working in admirable co-operation with the Police Force, proved of opportune assistance to our friends in the French Settlement, and beyond a short-lived alarm among the Chinese residents, and the usual crop of rumors, I am happy to say no bad effects were felt.

To Major Trueman, who now holds the King's commission, who has been Commandant for just one year today and to his officers, I have pleasure in expressing our thanks for their unselfish devotion to the public weal.

The Volunteer Fire Brigade has been a source of pride and appreciation to the Settlement for close upon half a century; we wish to preserve it and we hope that its work will continue on the creditable lines of the past. It has been known to a section of the public that occasionally there have been some unfortunate misunderstandings between the Chief Officer and the men under his command; and in them, we found cause for some anxiety for a little while.

I think they were mainly due to a feeling of unrest and uncertainty, perhaps arising from some expressions of opinion as to the possibility of a professional Brigade, which the rapid growth of the Settlement, I daresay, eventually foreshadows. As for doubts of this sort respecting the Council's intentions upon such future developments, all that I can say to you is, that if it ever should prove necessary to bring about any notable alterations in the Brigade's composition, of one thing I am sure, namely, that the time is not yet.

To Retain Volunteer Firemen

The Council has definitely recorded its wish to see the volunteer element perpetuated, provided that it is able to cope efficiently with the growing demands of fire prevention in the Settlement. It should constantly be borne in mind, that the members of the Brigade give voluntary service, and give it with a zeal and energy which forms the highest claim to consideration. In the meantime, the Watch Committee follows the working of this important department with attentive interest. I shall have more to say on the subject of the Brigade under the next Resolution, in introducing the Budget for this year.

I feel bound to speak in terms of praise of the work of all branches of the Force throughout the year. To the department responsible for good order—local conditions, as you know, begot difficulties which tax all the resources of modern detective methods to a formidable degree. Of late years, especially, the force has been called upon to deal with forms of crime new to Shanghai, of a kind which, in many other parts of the world have been the mark of periods of political change.

For my own part, I must admit that I should never have imagined, say in the year 1910, that Shanghai would become a haven of security for officials of the long-standing old regime. Still less could anyone have pictured some of the consequences. In European capitals we have been accustomed to regard as a matter of course the sudden outbursts of the political assassin—the automatic pistol and the bomb—and if they are not successfully prevented, it causes no particular surprise.

Hard Work of Police

It must be remembered that China is seething with changes. It is only natural that people should be startled when this sort of thing appears here. There are some, I know, who, in the face of these new and impressive developments, are inclined to think that the Police Force should take this or that course, which they believe that it has not taken, or that they are due to this or that supposed deficiency in the Police procedure for the arrest and detection of criminals.

Particularly, we are told, rebels should be prevented from finding shelter in the Foreign Settlement. Just in this word "shelter" lies the mistake. That Shanghai, the center of a turbulent vernacular press still in its infancy has unquestionably become an important center of political thought, is a fact which ought to be self-evident. But that any known political offenders or plotters find shelter in the Foreign Settlement, or any sort of toleration by the Police, I do emphatically contradict.

Should there be any evidence—I might almost say, any reasonable suspicion against individuals of the sort in question—ascertained by the detective branch, it is acted upon with, if possible, less formalities than are required at home; and, of course, if any specific complaints against any specific person are lodged by the Chinese Government or by any credible informant, the action which follows is immediate and effective. During the last year or two there has never been any delay or hesitation to bring any known refugee criminals before the Mixed Court for the usual preliminary hearing and transfer to the Chinese authorities almost invariably follows at once.

Nothing is more difficult than to obtain from any of those who are interested in this subject, a clear, or definite indication as to how the existing procedure can give immunity to revolutionary activity, or to known criminals; but if we receive such an indication you may be confident that we shall not be slow to consider and to recommend a remedy. Now there may be some who think it unnecessary to dwell on these points, but they are so frequently entirely lost sight of, that I am inclined to believe that the Coun-

cil has not often enough drawn attention to them.

Armed Robberies

We have heard much about armed robberies; as a matter of fact, their number during the year is but slightly in excess of those of the year before. This is traceable to reasons which are easily observable to every thinking person; the most obvious of them, has been the disbandment or desertion of Chinese soldiery, who turn to Shanghai as the place best worth plundering.

The apathy of the local Chinese shop-keeper at the moment of attack has given cause for repeated notices of late years urging them to raise the alarm more readily. If in Shanghai there are any who deserve to be called arm-chair critics they must not forget that in the vast tract of closely populated country which envelopes the Settlement there is in reality no police force at all; there are numbers of men in uniform and with arms, but their training is military and police organization is absolutely lacking. There is nothing with which our force can effect any genuine co-operation towards crime prevention and detection.

It must be quite frankly recognized on every hand that to prevent individuals bent upon crime from quickly entering the Settlement from one side or another and successfully effecting their object is, and will often in the future prove, impossible; those who are startled by crimes of this sort would do well to bear in mind that the arrest of these persons before they come in, is the duty of the authorities outside the eight-mile length of the Settlement boundary—a boundary, we must remember, unprotected by any continuous barrier, natural or artificial. In this great town where new conditions are ousting the old and the nationals of little short of twenty countries are increasing in numbers, crime is bound to continue in a lesser or greater degree according to political and social conditions.

Force Is Marvelous

The work of our police is in my opinion marvelous; the number of captures effected is ample proof of their ability and I often wonder that under all the adverse difficulties against which the Force has to contend it is able to carry out its work so satisfactorily. To those who take an interest in this subject I would counsel a careful perusal of the published matter in the monthly and annual reports.

The duty, which has been mine during a long period, of reading the daily police reports of every incident which occurs, has brought me to the confidence that the efforts of the force are becoming more and more satisfactorily fruitful.

The Health Department furnishes an example of unobtrusive efficiency which is the cause of satisfaction to successive Watch Committees.

Upon works matters there is little need to dilate at length, for in the

report of the Municipal Engineer the ratepayers have a clear and complete summary of the doings of the year.

The completion of the culverting of the Defence Creek and of the Yang-kingsang, with the complicated work of removing bridges and of deviating water and other mains and making up the new carriageways, has so far cost Tls. 155,512 and is now practically completed. The magnitude of the resulting improvement will soon be felt. Some of the more ambitious building projects among Chinese residents once more attract notice to the lack of any sort of official registration of architects. Since our attempt in the year 1908, this measure must I fear be regarded as, beyond the scope of practical aims, until it need be so acutely felt as to convince the views of all concerned.

Alternative Lighting Idea

The great typhoon during the summer has directed attention to the possible need of maintaining alternative systems of public lighting. The Works Committee is giving close attention to the requirements of the Settlement in this respect, and before next year we shall announce to you the result of its deliberations.

Especially in view of the unusual conditions at home which cannot fail to re-act in many ways upon local prosperity, the comparison between the return of estimated revenue for 1916 and that actually received, which shows a total increase of close upon Tls. 50,000 above anticipations, must give every ratepayer a feeling of confidence. The total of three million taels which has been reached is a feature of note.

As to expenditure, the estimates have been exceeded by the outlay in one or two notable instances, especially that for the Public Works Department where an excess is shown of about Tls. 39,000. It has been explained that some important work has been executed on roads, for which no provision was made. This accounts approximately for one-third of the excess, while another third is accounted for by the increase in cost of road material.

Under general charges the damage caused by the typhoon involved unexpected outlay of over Tls. 12,000. In extraordinary expenditure the excess of over Tls. 20,000 above the appropriation for the Jansfield Park Extension has been due to the need of consolidating the Council's purchases with a despatch which we have felt to be entirely warranted by the public requirements. It is satisfactory to know that the popularity of this valuable addition to the public recreation grounds is already assured.

Room In Building

The prevalence of building work throughout the Settlement has led to an excess of Tls. 81,000 upon expenditure for land for roads. Probabilities of this sort are difficult to gauge with accuracy but the general approval has, I think, rightly, been

assumed, of the policy of letting pass no good opportunity to improve congested thoroughfares.

The purchase of 195 shares of the Waterworks Company results from the increase by the Company of its capital, and the offer to shareholders of one share of the new issue for every ten of the present holding. This is in accordance with past precedents.

Some criticisms have been uttered in certain quarters which I need not name, upon the Council's investment of the sum of £50,000 in British, Russian and French Government sterling securities; somebody said this action involved risk or speculation in exchange. The accumulation of trust funds, which consisted chiefly of contributions to the superannuation fund and the like, might have been utilized for part of the loan for general purposes authorized at your last meeting, but we felt that the facilities for borrowing at a high premium and the advantage of diminishing the loan for 1916 indicated the advisability at that time of availing to a reasonable extent of your recorded authority to borrow; so the trust funds were applied to this, the first sterling investment of note which the Council has ever made.

By means of remitting the interest direct to the Council's sterling account in London and applying it to sterling liabilities, loss on exchange will be obviated. Although a comparison of the yield of Municipal debentures, and of the sterling investment in question, indicates little preference on either side, of one thing I am sure,—you will heartily endorse our positive conviction that

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(Continued on Page 5)



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BRITISH LOSE ADVANTAGE SECURED FROM GERMANS

Mine Blasts Destroy Positions at La Basse; Lens Heavily Shelled

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official German telegram. Headquarters, March 19.—Western theater.—Northeast of Vermelles, south of La Basse Canal, after an efficient artillery preparation and after five successful blasts, the Germans regained the advantages which the British had obtained on March 2. In the mine engagement the majority of the enemy were killed; thirty survivors were made prisoners. The enemy's counter attacks failed.

The town of Lens has again been heavily shelled by the British.

On the left bank of the Meuse no important events occurred yesterday, but this morning French attacks against Le Mort Homme and positions east of it were stifled when beginning. On the right bank of the Meuse the activity of the artillery has increased considerably. At the same time at several places south of the Fort of Douaumont and west of the village of Vaux hand-to-hand engagements occurred for the possession of several defensive positions; these engagements have not yet ended.

A German detachment ejected the French from the position near the ranger's house of Thiville, northeast of Badonviller, which had been abandoned by the Germans on March 4. The Germans destroyed the enemy's covers, took 41 prisoners and returned to their trenches.

Aeroplanes have been very active on both sides in reconnoitering and attacking. German aeroplanes attacked the railway lines Clermont-Verdun, Epinal-Lux-Vesoul and south of Dijon. In Metz, 3 civilians have been wounded by enemy bombs.

A French air squadron attacked Muelhausen and Habsheim. Four French aeroplanes were shot down in air engagements near Muelhausen; the aviators were dead. Of the population of Muelhausen, 7 were killed and 13 wounded; in Habsheim 1 soldier was killed.

Eastern theater.—Russian attacks, which were expected, began most violently on the front of the Drysviaty lake to Postavy and on both sides of the Narotsh lake. The enemy suffered everywhere exceptionally serious losses and was completely repulsed. Before the German positions on both sides of the Narotsh lake 9,270 dead Russians were counted. The German losses were small.

South of the Widzy lake the artillery engagements have increased.

Balkan theater.—The situation is generally unchanged.

A German airmen, during the night to March 18, attacked the Entente's fleet near Karaburnu, south of Salonica.

Obituary

Mr. Alexander Drummond

The funeral took place at Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday of the late Mr. Alexander Drummond. The Rev. Dr. Hopkyn Rees conducted the ceremony, and the pallbearers were officers from the late Mr. Drummond's ship. Many beautiful wreaths were sent. Mr. Drummond died on Sunday morning, after a brief illness.

Mr. Stopford Brooke

London, March 20.—The death is announced of Mr. Stopford W. W. Brooke.

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Burr 2 Broadway

Philosophy of Sergeant Binks The Rubaiyat of a Shanghai Cop

SAD spectacle of crude ingratitude!
Our pampered cops in patrician feud!
I, Sergeant Binks, deplore the modes, the times,
Forswear the age with blatant greed imbued.

With nought to do but promenade cement
And wear the handsome clothes so kindly lent
To me, unworthy of the town's munificence,
My soul abides in groves of sweet content.

Some whine of compradores' and grocers' bills,
Who have not learned to lay aside the frills
Of Occidental foppery, nor know
The peace and balm that penury instills.

Arise and stir the shi-fan in the pot.
Talk not of porridge to the Sino-Scot,
Nor prate of ham and eggs and marmalade
But render thanks for blessings that we've got.

See wayward greed and vanity entice
Poor flippant souls to jeopardise their rice
By wrangling over salaries. For me
A tenth of what I draw might well suffice.

A bowl of rice, a scrap of ancient fish,
A pot of tea upon the kang, a dish
Of melon seeds to munch. It is enough.
For more 'twere carnal vanity to wish.

Wouldst have thy son to wisdom's garments cling?
Behold our progeny! Our Blinks Ah Sing,
Who gives a thousand cash a month to learn
Confucius' wisdom and the San Tse Ching.

The woman's part to boil the thrice boiled bone,
And Mrs. Binks in saving stands alone,
Who hath adopted Chinese pantalones
And substituted bean oil for cologne.

What sweet paternal bliss to contemplate
One's last born playing in his natural state
Of filth and nakedness with pensive swine
And dream he'll pull a ricksha when he's great.

We transient pilgrims here, O Golden East!
How blithely do we learn from thee to feast
On little and expect still less, and get
Still less at last than the expected least.

SHIP FOR THE YANGTZE GORGES LAUNCHED HERE

Large Gathering at Sing Fah Yung Engineering Company's Works

A large number of foreigners and Chinese met yesterday at the Sing Fah Yung Engineering Co's shipyard to witness the launching of the s.s. Chu-Chuan, owned by the Szechuen Railway and Navigation Co. At 2.50 p.m. Mrs. Loh pressed the button, and the Chu Chuan took the waters gracefully. There was hearty cheering from all present, after which refreshments were served in a matchless hall, specially erected for the occasion.

The Chu Chuan has a length over all of 165 ft. and length B.P. 153 ft. Her breadth is 26 ft. Depth 8 ft. and Draft 5 ft. It is stated that her estimated speed will be 14 miles per hour. She has two sets of triple expansion engines with four cranks. The estimated horse power of each engine is 750 or a total of 1,500 horse power. Her steam is supplied by two Roberts' water tube boilers at a pressure of 275 lbs. per square inch. She has a forced draft installed, and the draft is produced by a Sturtevant fan directly connected to a small steam turbine on the same bed plate. All her pumps work independent of her main engines and consist of one set of duplex vertical Worthington feed pumps for circulating water to the condenser, and two Blake and Knowles' vertical duplex pumps for general service.

Her steam steering gear was made by the builders, and her steam capstan was also built at the works. The steamer was built under the superintendence of Messrs. Parker, Reilly and Co., the Sing Fah Engineering Co's consulting engineers and surveyors. It is expected that the Chu Chuan will be ready for her first trip in three weeks' time, and she has been especially built for the shallow traffic of the Yangtze gorges.

The Sing Fah Engineering Co. has built wagons and cars for the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, and also for the Kiangsu Railway. The company has also built coal wagons, as well as tram cars for the Shanghai tramways, and not long ago launched successfully the s.s. Taikoo which is now plying the Yangtze. The works is a very large establishment, and there are over 300 workmen under the management of Mr. Y. Z. Yin, and the Shop Superintendent and Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. J. C. Ching. A sister ship to the Chu Chuan will be shortly launched under the name of the Hui-Chuan.

Morgan 'Blockade' Is There With Chest

'Bled' Shirt No Hindrance To Defense of Financier's London Stronghold

London, February 11.—J. Pierpont Morgan again has instituted the system of blockade which on former visits to London during the war he raised against newspaper men.

The chief auxiliary of the blockade is a marvellous footman at Mr. Morgan's Grosvenor Square home. He has a chest like Tom Sharkey, but it is encased in a great expanse of white shirt front.

A ring at the doorbell: this potentate opens it.

Butler increases expanse of chest by deep inhalations and replies:

"I'm sure he won't see you, sir."

"Is it Mr. Morgan's rule?"

"That's it, sir."

Mr. Morgan arrived today by special train from Falmouth, where he landed from the Rotterdam. He was met at the station here by Lord Cunliffe, governor of the Bank of England.

Chinese Press Reports

The Sinwan Pao: The wealthy merchants of Canton have hurriedly left with their families.

It is reported in Hongkong that General Lung Chin-kwang, the brother of General Lung Chi-kwang, Chiangchun of Kwangtung, who has been appointed to lead troops against Yunnan, has been arrested by the Kwangsi republicans.

The China Times: Mr. Liang Chichiao has been elected as Chief of the General Staff of Kwangsi Republican army.

General Lu Yuan-ting, Chiangchun of Kwangsi, has sent an ultimatum to General Lung Chi-kwang and Governor Chang Min-chi of Kwangtung to which he demands a reply within 24 hours.

Tang Chi-shu, the son of Tang Jen-feng, the Hunan rebel leader, has arrived in Shanghai planning to start an outbreak in that province.

The Shun Pao: President Yuan was shocked when he received the Kwangsi telegram of its independence. He at once summoned Liang Shih-yi and Wong Shih-chen to the palace.

AMERICAN WOMAN'S CLUB HAS CHARITY PROGRAM

Applaud News That Ratepayers Vote Tis. 3,000 for Foreign Women's Home

The program of the meeting of the American Woman's Club held at the Palace Hotel yesterday afternoon was prepared by the Philanthropic Department of the club. Mrs. C. S. Lobingier was chairman for the day. During the session word was received that the Ratepayers Meeting had adopted the resolution giving Tis. 3,000 to the Foreign Women's Home. The announcement was received with applause.

Mrs. W. L. Merriman gave a talk in which she outlined the growth of charitable work in Shanghai. She described the small beginning of the work which has now reached the point where competent steps are taken in any case where deserving foreigners need help. Miss Grace L. Coppock, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A., also gave an interesting talk. Her subject was the methods taken by her organization to assist the Chinese women of Shanghai.

After that came the dessert of the program. Twelve small Chinese girls from the Chiese School tripped out on the platform and went through the difficult evolutions of fancy dances. After they had been given hearty applause, 12 other girls from the same school appeared and gave Irish folk dances. They were older than the first dozen and were dressed in gymnasium suits especially designed by Miss Chun of the Y. W. C. A. Their dancing proved that the fact that the Chinese have no dances is not due to lack of grace in Chinese girls.

The tea hostesses of the afternoon were Mrs. Hedblom and Mrs. E. Stocker. The attendance was so large that the hall was entirely filled.

FIVE BATTLESHIPS A YEAR, PLAN OF U. S.

Administration Will Ask Congress for Dreadnought Ships At Norfolk and Bremerton

Washington, February 18.—The Administration is preparing to ask Congress to authorize construction of dreadnought ships at the Puget Sound and Norfolk Navy Yards. If Congress approves, the United States hereafter will be in a position to turn out five dreadnoughts or battle cruisers simultaneously.

It means also that the government will be prepared to complete the naval programme in six years instead of nine, without any help from private yards, and that government ships hereafter can turn out capital ships at a greater rate of speed than any country except Great Britain.

The use of these five slips steadily, and it is assumed that the Administration will build them to use steadily, means that great naval programme of a continuous nature will be supported by this Administration, with the result that the American navy within a few years will regain its position as the second greatest navy in the world.

When the five year programme was announced the Administration's critics immediately said that it should be limited to the capacity of American yards and should not be stretched over so great a number of years.

The answer was that the government had but one available slip for dreadnought construction and that the increased costs of private construction made such a programme almost prohibitive in price. In other words, the Administration realized that it would be virtually impossible to hurry the programme.

In addition to the slip at New York, the government is completing the construction of one at Mare Island and another at Philadelphia. Dreadnought keels will be laid down on these in the near future. The other

two will take from six to nine months to construct.

Navy First, Wilson's Plan

It is known that the Administration considers the naval programme of far more importance than the army legislation. President Wilson and his advisers believe that if the American navy was great enough it would not only be the surest protection to the country but that it would be the greatest incentive to peace.

Even if war should come, the navy would be in a position to protect the country from invasion for six months or a year, while a volunteer army of millions could be mobilized.

A program of five ships yearly would approximate what Great Britain has done. The only programme ever commenced in this country on a continuous theory was based at the rate of two dreadnoughts a year,

while Germany has been building at the rate of three and a half year.

Ask Ships for Belgium

A representative of the Belgian Relief committee today asked Secretary Daniels if it would be possible to make arrangements whereby naval auxiliaries could be used to transport supplies to the needy Belgians.

He advised Mr. Daniels that when the relief work was commenced the rate from New York to Antwerp was \$7 per ton. This rate has jumped to \$25 per ton, he said, and it is even impossible to get ships of any sort at this rate. If ships cannot be had it will almost be impossible to continue the relief work.

The Navy Department deems it extremely unwise for the government to handle the supplies in national ships. The president has refused to allow the relief work to be connected up in any way with the government because of the dangers under such an arrangement at this time.

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Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

KITCHENER EXPLAINS AIR RAID DEFENSES

He Is Sure One Zeppelin And
Probably Two Have Been
Destroyed

UNABLE TO AVERT DAMAGE

England Rushes Work on More
Guns—Bishops Deprecate
Reprisals

London, February 17.—Earl Kitchener announced in the House of Lords today that during the last Zeppelin raid it was certain that the British accounted for one airship, which was lost at sea, and that there was good reason to believe a second airship had been put out of action. Earl Kitchener probably referred to the Zeppelin L-19, which was wrecked in the North Sea shortly after the last raid.

Lord Kitchener added: "Up to the present time a hostile air invasion of England has had no influence whatever on the military conduct of the war, and regrettable as is the loss of citizen life and damage to private property, I do not believe the people desire to give too great importance to these attacks or to allow them to affect military operations. It must be realized that in war it is not always possible to insure safety everywhere and some risks must be accepted in order to be strong at important points."

"It is beyond our power to guarantee these shores from a repetition of these air incursions, but we shall make them more costly each time."

Outlining the system of air defense in Great Britain, Lord Kitchener said: "The defense is threefold: first, good advance information regarding the movements of hostile aircraft, second, defense by anti-aircraft artillery; third, attacks on raiders by aeroplanes."

Aircraft Guns Being Rushed

"As regards the first, we now have a system which gives us sufficient warning of impending arrival and probable movements of the enemy. As to artillery, the construction of aircraft guns now has precedence over other ordnance, and now the guns as fast as produced will be distributed to the best advantage throughout the country. Attack by aeroplanes at night is attended with great difficulties, but I believe that with more extended practice we shall overcome them."

"The Government will leave no stone unturned in its efforts to improve to the utmost our defenses against Zeppelins," declared Lord Kitchener. "The responsibility for defense will be in the hands of Viscount French, with Sir Percy Scott as his chief adviser."

In reply to a question regarding the use of aeroplanes at night, Lord Kitchener said no order ever had been sent yet to a pilot of the Royal Flying Corps to make an ascent at night to attack a Zeppelin. He added: "Notice is given to each station when the time comes to ascend to intercept a Zeppelin. The decision as to whether to fly or not is left to the senior officer on the spot. If he decides that the weather conditions are favorable he is the first to ascend."

Announcement was likewise made officially today that during the first four months of operation of the Government's air raid insurance plan, more than 1,100,000 policies were written. Of these 22 per cent. cover damages which may be inflicted from bombardment or attacks by aircraft. The remainder cover aircraft risks only.

A dispatch from Rotterdam to The Star says that the report that a Zeppelin had been blown adrift during yesterday's storm and wrecked at Blerik, in Holland, and there seized and interned by the authorities, is without foundation.

Bishops Frown On Reprisals

The Church of England today took a stand against a policy of reprisal. The Bishops in convocation at Canterbury Cathedral adopted a resolution against air raids "which have as a deliberate object the killing or wounding of non-combatants."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in moving the resolution, said the Bishops desire to encourage all possible energy in the prosecution of the war, but that there was danger of drifting into ways which would have unhesitatingly have been condemned as dishonorable a few years ago. There was danger, the Archbishop added, when proposals were made in the newspapers to put to death innocent persons in retaliation for gross and outrageous wrongs, that the moral currency might be debased.

"We feel," said the Archbishop,

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INDOOR SPORTS



INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO A
FAT BACHELOR TALK
ABOUT HIS FORMER
SWEETHEARTS.

"that one of our foremost desires surely is that, when by the mercy of God this fearful conflict comes to an end, we should enter upon a discussion of settlement with clean hands—that we should have nothing there of which to be ashamed."

The Bishop of Bangor alone opposed the resolution. "In a war like this," said he, "we cannot separate combatants from non-combatants. The strengthening of the blockade against Germany involves the making of war on women and children. If we could send a hundred aeroplanes to drop bombs on the rich business part of Frankfurt, the effect produced would be felt from end to end of Germany, and the sending of Zeppelins to this country would be denounced as a

blunder, as inexcusable, as a crime. If a son of mine were asked to join in a punitive expedition on a German town, I would advise him to go and do his duty."

Describe Paris Air Raid

New York, February 17.—Passengers arriving yesterday from Bordeaux on the French liner Espagne brought some interesting details of the last Zeppelin raid over Paris on January 31 and declared the official statement that only thirty-six persons were killed was a very low estimate of the fatalities. Dr. Charles A. Pryor of Williamsport, Penn., who served fourteen months with the American Ambulance Corps in Paris, said he saw the raid on January 31 and was surprised when he heard of the official figures given out, because the sur-

geons who examined the victims killed by the Zeppelin bombs said that the number was much higher than thirty-six.

"The Zeppelin alarm," Dr. Pryor continued, "started at 10 p.m. with soldiers on horseback galloping about the streets in all directions shouting to the people to put out all lights. Buglers on foot blew shrill blasts to rouse occupants of houses, who came running to their doors and windows, and all the church bells were rung continuously."

"The result of all this clamor was that in a few minutes Paris was in darkness except for the tiny electric

bulbs which some of the pedestrians carried at the ends of their canes or umbrellas like torches to distinguish street numbers."

"I stood in the street with three French surgeons and saw a big Zeppelin accompanied by six Fokker aeroplanes pass over the River Seine with shells from the anti-aircraft guns bursting all round them, but apparently without doing any material damage to the enemy's air machines. The Germans did not burn any lights and could only be distinguished by the shells bursting and the searchlights thrown upon them from the high buildings as they passed over."

By Tad

Thirteen bombs were dropped almost simultaneously so that it sounded as if there were three explosions in quick succession.

"The French airmen were on the alert and ascended in their small aeroplanes to attack the Zeppelin and the six Fokkers, throwing brilliant streaks of light across the sky from the small searchlights with which they were equipped. The German raiders eluded attack by means of the so-called 'cloud bombs' which were fired from the Zeppelin. These bombs were shot out to one side for a distance of 500 feet, and on bursting they left clouds of white gas so strongly resembling the outlines of the Zeppelin that the French gunners aimed at them and the aviators pursued until they discovered the trick which had been played upon them."

"The French airmen flew well, but they were outdistanced by the German machines. On February 1 I visited the scene where the bombs had fallen and was told by some of the French officers that the Germans had tried to destroy the Gare du Nord, the terminus of the railroad from Calais and Boulogne, by which supplies are sent to the front and the wounded brought in by special trains. I saw the ruins of a five-story house which had been wrecked, and great holes had been made in the pavement by the bombs. It was their great altitude which caused the Germans to miss their aim, I believe. I cannot give the exact number of the victims of the raid on January 31, but I am positive there were more than thirty-six killed."

Another eyewitness of the raid was Miss Matilda McCracken of Philadelphia, who returned on the Espagne after serving a year with the French Red Cross. She said surgeons at military hospitals in Paris informed her that more than 100 persons had been killed on the night of January 31.

Longboat Enlists

In Canada As Scout

Time For Married Men To
Fight, Says Famous Indian
Marathon Runner

Brantford, Ont., Feb. 16.—Tom Longboat, the famous Indian runner, came to Brantford today and enlisted with the scouts section of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Battalion. He returned to his home at Caledonia and will report for duty in a few days. Longboat said he realized the time had come for married men to enlist as well as single men.



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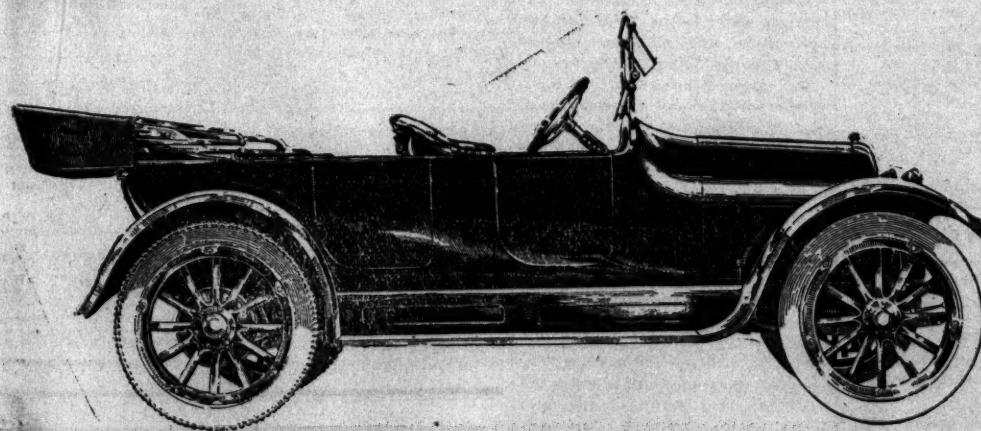
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Touring Car - Tls. 1,750
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The new Overland gives you the greatest dollar for dollar value it is possible for any automobile manufacturer to offer

The quantity of automobiles which one maker can build and sell determines what you most pay for a car and how much you get for your money.

The greater the quantity the less the cost per car.

The output of our factory is 1000 cars a day.

The model is built to meet the demands of those who desire a small, light and economical car.

Yet, while it is very inexpensive to own and operate, it contains the high quality for which Overlands always have been noted.

Cantilever rear springs, deep soft upholstery and large tyres give unusual riding comfort.

The wheelbase is long. But in spite of this the car weighs only 2160 pounds.

The motor, which is powerful and efficient, is designed to give the highest degree of economy.

It is of the latest small bore, long stroke type with cylinders en bloc.

A comparison of this car with others selling at a similar price will convince you that this is the car for you to buy.

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One man Mohair hood with dust cover;
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combination rear light and license
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Ratepayers Defeat Special Opium Tax

(Continued from Page 2)

the capital value of our investment is undoubtedly going to increase.

Mr. White-Cooper seconded the proposal, which was agreed to unanimously.

Budget Introduced

The budget resolution, introduced by Mr. Pearce, was: "That the estimated expenditure for 1916, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be hereby authorized to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, a sum not exceeding Tls. 650,000, by the issue of debentures redeemable in not less than ten and not more than fifty years from date of issue and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of extraordinary expenditure." He said:

The receipts from taxation upon Chinese house property are, you may have observed, year by year rapidly nearing one million; the estimate is now Tls. 900,000, which marks an increase of Tls. 75,000 over that for 1915. This seems to be justified by the extensive development of property with Chinese houses. Boundary revision, which at your last meeting, seemed to be very nearly on the statute book, is still somewhat deferred, owing to obvious political uncertainties during the prevailing unrest, attendant upon the controversy relating to the form of the Chinese constitution.

The receipts for Wharfage dues during the last quarter of 1915 seemed to hold out the promise of a return to the prosperity of the years 1912 and 1913, but this is now negated by the scarcity of shipping, so an increase of only Tls. 10,000 above the 1915 estimate is anticipated. More taxation on the sale of foreign liquor is a move which will not be unpopular in these days, and the quadruple increase in the fee for guild opium shops is expected to result in more than Tls. 20,000 extra receipts from this source, in spite of the fact that the last quarter of the year will see the third drawing of shops to be closed. In next year's Budget this item will be entered for the last time, but I am confident that the Overseer of Taxes will find means for its gradual replacement without recourse to any burdensome expedient.

Ricsha Revenue Declines

The limitation of public rickshas has, I think, had a beneficial effect upon the traffic, but it will involve a loss of revenue which is reflected in an estimate lower than before by Tls. 19,000. The improving receipts for market fees again form a satisfactory feature.

The notable extra expenditure for the Fire Brigade which approximates Tls. 40,000 has two explanations: as the sterling budget now disappears, estimates unspent for plant formerly under that heading are now entered under stock and stores; where the provision made last year of £2,700 for two motor fire engines and an electric motor which did not arrive is to be seen repeated. Secondly, the important reform of motorization of the plant largely accounts for the rest of the increase.

In the section of his report which deals with this subject, the Chief Officer points out how unsuited the horse and pony gear is becoming to the congested traffic of the Settlement. It is evident also that the number of lofty buildings which have been erected or projected of late require adequate safeguards in the way of extinguishing plant. When the provisions of this section of the Budget have been fulfilled, the Settlement will possess an "all-motor" Brigade.

Pay of the Police

For the Police Force it is naturally still impossible to obtain recruits. Seventeen more men went on War Service including the Chief Detective Officer and one Cadet, and quite recently Assistant Superintendent Martin obtained permission to do the same. Those who remain have asked for an increased scale of pay; and for other improved terms of service.

A delegation, or board, as it was called, composed of members of the Force, submitted a statement of a number of points in which they thought the conditions of service might be improved. Early in October a note by the Watch Committee was published, intended to indicate that the matter was under examination. Since then many of the concessions for which the men have asked have been granted, for example, the abolition of the rank of Acting-Sergeant, etc. I told you last year that it was primarily on behalf of married members of the Police Force that the Council intended to pay part of the cost of passages for married employees throughout the service.

A concession for the whole of the

service was accordingly made, and half the cost of return passage for part of each employee's family is allowed. But as the Force now asks for still more than this, the principle to which I drew attention in my address to you last year again applies, namely: "To treat the Police exceptionally in this matter would be unfair."

In view of what I said then, I cannot help feeling that the same principle also applies to some of the other concessions which have been requested, such as additional allowances for medical attendance upon families, and also, so far as I can see, to the question of increased pay itself: unless, however, we find that the present pay compares unfavorably with that of other departments.

Comparison With Hongkong

In any case, therefore, the closest comparison of the pay and emoluments of the force with the rates ruling in other departments must evidently be carefully made before any final decision as to pay is reached. I think also that the Watch Committee was quite right in setting itself the additional task of carefully comparing the pay of the Police in Hongkong, including pensions and superannuation.

A decision on the subject of pay is indeed no simple matter, for just before the outbreak of the war, the Council was authoritatively advised that subject to two trifling amendments, the pay of all ranks was sufficient, with the exception that married men should have improved leave and medical allowances; and even as late as December, 1914, it was understood that the pay of all ranks of the force was admittedly adequate. Was this advice mistaken?

If it was correct in the year 1914, and if the pay is now insufficient, this must be due to the effect of the war upon the cost of living. The increase in the cost of living is a factor which, if substantiated, must bear heavily upon other departments as well. The possibility of an increase in the pay of the force involving additional expenditure of Tls. 45,000 for this year, is still under consideration, but it is to be clearly understood that even if this is granted the increases would in any case not be so great as those for which the men applied.

No Final Decision Yet

We have been requested with earnestness to hasten our decision. While I have deprecated any rash hurry about such a matter, especially at a time such as the present, I trust that before long the Council may be in a position to make a final announcement one way or the other.

Railless electric traction was introduced by the Tramway Company on the concreted Fokien Road in July, 1915, and the system has been working continuously and smoothly ever since. This form of traction seems to have proved a success; it is safe and free from noise, and I think it is popular. The company finds, however, that the route, which is less than three-quarters of a mile in length, is rather short to afford an adequate test of commercial results and, in order to enable the Company to obtain this test, the Council will probably sanction the Company's application for a short extension eastwards from Fokien Road along Peking Road to Honan Road and northwards along Honan Road from Peking Road to the Soochow Creek—this additional portion being about one-third of a mile in length.

It is worthy of note that the Council's schemes for providing permanent paving in streets in the Central District will be assisted by such an extension, as arrangements must be made for contribution by the Company towards the cost of relaying the road in cement concrete. We confidently assume your assent to this and such further reasonable developments of the system, as a feature of the tramway concession, as the Council may think fit to approve from time to time.

The appropriation for the portion to be paid towards the cost of the Central Offices is Tls. 200,000. One of the photographs in the Annual Report taken from an elevation conveys an impressive idea of the size of this building, and as the steel frame of the roof of the Drill Hall is now erected there is reason to hope that it will be available for Volunteer purposes long before the completion of the rest of the work, which is so far only about first floor level.

Opium Tax Suggested

Mr. Little, introducing his budget amendment to impose a tax of Tls. 1,000 per chest of Opium on foreign and Chinese opium merchants which it was estimated would bring in Tls. 3,000,000 for the ensuing year, said that it was no new or revolutionary principle, for they already taxed opium shops and if they taxed the retail dealers there was every reason why they should impose a levy on the wholesale merchants.

It also looked as though under the Council's own laws, they were wrong in not imposing a licence before for drugs were included in the list of things to be taxed when in store. If this was so they lost about Tls.

5,000,000 last year. The community's legislation had made possible the acquisition of vast fortunes. He based his authority on remarks of Mr. Ezra at the last annual meeting, one of which was "you cannot render valueless millions of taels of property." Safeguards were placed around the trade with the result that vast fortunes had been secured.

Now they were asking the merest trifle for municipal funds. Mr. Ezra said that there were 6,000 chests of opium in Shanghai last year and their value was 30 to 40,000,000 Taels. Mr. Ezra said "If you will give me Tls. 30,000,000 I will give you the profits." Mr. Little wrote an open letter to him afterwards, claiming these millions for the community, but Mr. Ezra had not seen fit to give them up, and as he had not given in to that promise they now proposed to take a small portion of the fortune.

Mr. Little continued that last year he stated that the price had advanced to Tls. 10,000 a chest but Mr. Ezra denied that vast profits were made and challenged him to prove it, saying that every effort would be made to discourage a rise in price. Yet quite recently there was a big theft of opium and in the Mixed Court its value was stated to be \$20,000 a chest which was vastly ahead of his most sanguine estimate. The price now was from Tls. 10 to Tls. 13,000 a chest free of all taxes, and the stock here had gone up to Tls. 50,000,000 in a year.

Stupendous Profits

The profits were so stupendous that even if no more were sold the dealers would have made vast fortunes from their intelligent anticipation of coming events. After the meeting last year, the merchants negotiated with the government, paid them 15,000,000 taels and were able to sell their goods all over the place. Now they were offering Tls. 2,000,000 more for a nine months extension, and if that was granted the price would rise considerably.

The Council which protected their interests did not get a single stiver. It was asked now for Tls. 3,000,000 from their profit of 50,000,000. Mr. Ezra was chairman of the Charity Committee which would shortly appeal for aid to the extent of Tls. 15,000, the price of a single chest of opium.

Mr. Ezra Replies

Mr. Ezra replying, said he would like to ask where the figure of Tls. 15,000 was obtained. The very highest price this year had been Tls. 9,400 and last year it was only Tls. 7,000. He continued that Mr. Little was continually talking about his dealings but he had never told the ratepayers that he himself represented an influential body of Chinese opium buyers. They must never forget that Mr. Little was supposed to be a business man however much he endeavored to make them think he was something else—say a prophet returned to earth and interfering in mundane affairs which were no concern of his.

As to his offer to Mr. Little, Mr. Ezra said that he would gladly have left it to Mr. Little and his friends to make the profit, but his offer was not accepted, not because Mr. Little and his friends could not raise the Tls. 30,000,000, but because they were afraid to take the risk. Now that the risk was presumably past they naturally regretted their action, and endeavored to slich away the profits from those who had shouldered the risk and were entitled to what profits there were.

Mr. Ezra continued that the amendment to him savored as a breach of the land regulations and treaties. The stocks were already heavily taxed and much of them was only held here for transmission to the interior. To try now and worry this doomed business was like flogging a dead horse. It was automatically and quickly coming to an end.

Replying to Mr. Ezra's assertion that he was himself concerned in an opium deal, Mr. Little said that he had been in communication with a number of Chinese reformers who had nothing whatever to do with the sale or consumption of opium. They approached the central government with a view to taking over the whole stock of opium in Shanghai at Tls. 5,000 a chest with the sanction of the British minister.

The whole of the opium was to be in the hands of the Banks and not a single ounce was to be issued except under government control and

If you hired fifty men, dressed them as town criers, gave each a bell and instructed them to cry your want up one street and down another, you couldn't begin to reach the people that a small WANT AD would reach in THE CHINA PRESS in one day.

knowledge for purely medicinal purposes or destruction if necessary. This was all to be done through the Chinese government under the sanction and control of the British government.

Mr. H. G. Simms: "Is this tax legal, supposing it is passed?"

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson—"No."

Mr. Pearce said he thought that such taxation would be unjust and he said on good authority that the proposal was plainly against the byelaws.

Proposal Defeated

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Calder Marshall introduced Mr. Cecil Holliday's resolution that Tls. 3,000 should be granted to the Foreign Women's Home and this was agreed to without opposition.

Dean Walker proposed "that subject to further inquiries by a special committee to be appointed by the Council and subject to their recommendation, a sum of Tls. 15,000 be included in the budget as a grant to the Charity Organization Committee for its general purposes, in place of the sum of Tls. 3,000 already mentioned therein."

Mr. Walker said that both the Council and the public had kept loyally to their agreement to share the expenses of the Charity Organization Committee. However, their supplies came chiefly from one source—the Race Club. Now they had been told that they could not expect a continuance and that it was impossible to regard the Club as a regular source of income. Subscriptions now from private sources were almost a negligible quantity.

Mr. E. Jenner-Hogg seconded the amendment, which was opposed by Dr. Patrick, who said that if they opened up any sort of general pool for foreigners they would soon have it for Chinese as well and they would diminish the moral stimulus of people to work for themselves. The amendment, however, was carried by a considerable majority though by this time there were barely one hundred people remaining in the hall.

No Band Reduction

Mr. E. W. Noel came forward with an eleventh hour proposal that the allocation for the public band should be reduced by Tls. 1,000 and that immediate steps should be taken to determine all the outstanding agreements with members of the band, dealing with each case justly and thereby bringing about a check to a state of affairs which was intolerable to many ratepayers. He said that the band had been only a luxury and the state of the municipal income behoved that they should set such a luxury aside.

Mr. Noel added that it had been his pleasure regularly to listen to the band but during the past eighteen or twenty months it had been quite out of the realms of possibility for many of them to do so. It was a matter which had got to be attended to sooner or later and even if it did cost some money, they had better go into it at once.

Mr. H. G. Simms seconded. Mr. White-Cooper: Since the war the Council has endeavored to maintain strict neutrality which was its obvious duty. When the agreements of municipal employees came up for renewal only one thing was considered, namely: whether the work they did was well done and, in the case of the bandmen, that was the only point we considered. We did not ask whether they were Germans or Austrians. On general principles the Council is not in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Simms: The band as at present constituted, does not fulfill the musical requirements of a large proportion of the ratepayers. It is not at the disposal of all concert and shows the way it used to be. It was recently asked to play at a Red Cross concert but it was not at the committee's disposal.

On a show of hands the chairman declared the amendment lost.

The budget, with the amendments, was then carried.

Authorise Electricity Loan

On the proposition of Mr. A. W. Burkill, seconded by Mr. Pearce, the Council was authorized to raise a loan



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Waldorf Creams To-day

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not exceeding Tls. 1,250,000 for the purchase and erection of additional electrical plant.

The meeting accepted the proposal of Mr. E. F. Mackay, seconded by Mr. John Liddell: "That the Council be hereby authorized and directed to arrange for the re-assessment of the land comprised within the limits of the Settlement, during the current year, such re-assessment to come into force as from the first day of January, 1917 and to engage such professional assistance for the performance of the work as may be found expedient."

News Brevities

Owing to the success of the latest A.D.C. production, The Pursuit of Pamela, a third performance of the comedy is to be given at the Lyceum Theatre on Saturday next. Booking opens today at Moutrie's.

The Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A., will give a lecture on "Impressions of England in War Time" before a meeting of the Overseas Club at the Palace Hotel at 9.15 tomorrow night. A collection will be taken up at the door, the proceeds going to the Missions to Seamen.

DR. T. RICHARD'S ADDRESS

Special Correspondence of The China Press
Nanking, March 18.—The March meeting of the Nanking Association was held in the auditorium of Science Hall, University of Nanking, Friday evening, March 17. We were highly favored by an address by Dr. Timothy Richard on "Experiences of Forty-six Years in China."

There is no period as interesting to students of Chinese History as the last half century and perhaps no other foreigner who has been so much a part of it as Dr. Richard. We are all greatly indebted to him for an absorbing presentation of the subject.



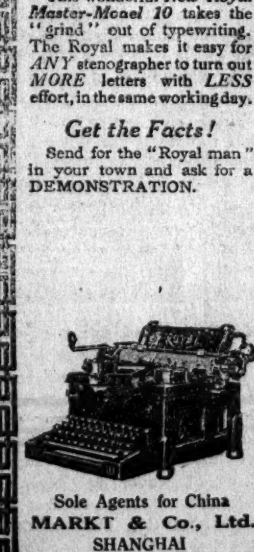
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Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Return of the anti-cyclone in the north.
Strong winds or gale from north-
west to the north of the 35th
parallel. North-east to south-east
breezes further south.

SHANGHAI, MARCH 22, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The New German Sea Raider

(New York Sun)

THE powerful new German "submarine" which, according to Mr. Archibald Hurd, the British naval expert, has been seen by neutral vessels in the Baltic bears a striking resemblance to the submarine proposed and planned by an American officer, Ensign V. N. Bieg, in the service publication *Naval Institute Proceedings* about a year ago. Mr. Hurd says that the German "terror" has a cylindrical hull with an armored battery, completely watertight, built into it. The guns are of a caliber never before used on a submarine.

"The boats possess the faculty of becoming submerged, and can bring the armored battery just above the water, leaving the hull of the submarine, which would otherwise be riddled with shot, under water. These boats, which have the qualities of the original American monitors, have in addition the offensive and defensive power of submergence."

Ensign Bieg called his design an armored submarine. She was to be a surface boat of at least twenty knots speed. "No dependence within torpedo and gun range would be placed," he said, "upon invisibility, reliance being placed solely upon invulnerability." Except when submerged until her well protected and rounded deck was below the water, and her battery just above it, the boat would be navigated on the surface; "diving apparatus being dispensed with, the weight of storage batteries, motors and other underwater gear would be absent and that allowance put into armor." Moving awash she would be indistinguishable "at a distance which would make a battleship or other purely surface craft clearly visible."

As to the submarine's invulnerability, "at practical torpedo ranges the angle of fall from large guns would be so small that an underwater run of projectiles would be exceedingly rare, and it is believed that even the largest shells impinging upon an almost flat armored deck would be ineffective, so that the nearer the submarine approached her enemy the more secure from attack she would become." With her armored deck the big submarine could not be rammed and put out of action by a destroyer; in fact, the destroyer would get the worst of the impact.

Ensign Bieg contended that "the present type of submarine must change or rather give way to a new development which is capable of competing on equal terms with the battleship or its modification." He believed that if the United States had a flotilla of armored submarines equipped with torpedoes and powerful batteries no enemy fleet of dreadnoughts and battle cruisers could keep the sea against them. He suggested that the old ram Katakada was "available for trials which would substantiate claims made for this type of craft at little cost," but the presumption is that our constructors spent no time upon his submarine. The Germans may have done so, however; they are familiar with what is printed in our service publications, and they have open minds. It may turn out that their new craft is a submarine and not a battleship. In twelve months they could build such submarines as the American naval officer proposed.

The Morals of Paris and Of Topeka

(New York Sun)

THE respective moral tendencies of Paris and Topeka have just been the subject of an illuminating controversy between Mme. Anna Held and the Rev. Festus Foster. As chief film censor of Kansas, the Rev. Mr. Foster branded Mme. Held's movie production of "Madame la Presidente" as immoral and unfit for exhibition in Kansas "opera houses." The chief film censor explained: "Mme. Held displays her lingerie and a little too much of her personal charms. That condemns the picture."

It is the purpose of the Kansas censors to put the ban on anything that is harmful. It is better that our people know nothing of the wicked ways of the world. A person would be better off if he knew nothing of badness."

At which Mme. Held exclaimed, according to report, "Donkey, n'est-ce pas!" adding, as if it were possible to emphasize the eloquence of the comment:

"If I show my shoulder a little, what is the harm? I do not know him (the censor). I never heard of him until he announced that I am a dangerous person to the people of Kansas. If he feels that way, then I say he is the kind of a man who should live in a narrow little chicken coop."

All will agree that the controversy, viewed from whatever standpoint, is to be deplored. It is unfortunate that friends of the belligerents did not take steps to prevent it by diplomatic means, say an exchange of notes, for the resort to verbal bombs seems so utterly unnecessary. The censor complained further:

"It (the film) misrepresents the married man and will have a tendency to shake the confidence women have in their husbands. That seems to be its lesson, that you can't trust a man."

But, by the Rev. Mr. Foster's own admission:

"Men are to be trusted. Not one Kansas man out of ten would flirt with a married woman."

Of course he wouldn't, and therein lies the difficulty in fathoming the Rev. Mr. Foster's opposition. For our part we believe that the censor is entirely too conservative. Surely far more than 90 per cent. of the men of Kansas know nothing of the wicked ways of the world, nothing of badness, and are proof against the charm of even so seductive a thing as a little of Mme. Anna Held's shoulder, as pictured on the movie screen.

On the other hand, Mme. Anna can blame only herself or her manager for having the temerity to think of invading Kansas. Did she not know that William Allen White found canvases in the Louvre—old masterpieces, the world had considered them theretofore—which Emporia, and supposedly Topeka, would never tolerate? Furthermore, he wrote:

"One sees pictures in the Paris boulevard windows which would make a Kansas man run screaming down the street."

What would the Emporia sage say if the Rev. Festus Foster permitted him even fleeting photographic shoulder glimpses?

The Kwangsi Development

Says the Peking Gazette: Inquiries in well-informed circles yesterday regarding the intervention of the province of Kwangsi in the struggle in the South have elicited some further interesting particulars. It appears that the circular despatch announcing the independence of the province bears the name of General Chen Ping-kin, the military official recently appointed by the Central Government to act for General Lu Yung-tung regarding the military affairs of the province during the latter's absence on his mission to "pacify" Kweichow as Pacification Commissioner. A report from a foreign source—which we have been unable to verify—states that the despatch bears the names of twenty-one prominent persons in Kwangsi, including Mr. Liang Chi-chiao. The despatch, which is a circular telegram addressed to the Central Government, the various Ministries, the Chiang-chuns and Governors of the Provinces and Lieutenant-Generals of the Special Administrative Areas, is in the secret code adopted by the Authorities since the secession of Yunnan and Kweichow and is addressed to the "Great President" except Yunnan and Kweichow. It is said that the specific exception of Yunnan and Kweichow threw the Telegraph Administration off its guard and secured the transmission of the telegram to the various destinations.

We have to add interesting detail. It appears that by repeatedly offering his services to the Peking Government in a suppression campaign against Kweichow, General Lu Yung-tung succeeded in getting—practically on the eve of the "declaration"—about \$500,000 and a large consignment of arms and ammunition from Prince Lung Chi-kwang of Kwangtung, the latter having been ordered to forward the same by special instructions of the Ta Huang Ti.

Now, Young Men of Shanghai!

Spring styles for men are announced in a New York paper. The fairest blossom of the sartorial garden is an evening suit with a wine colored coat and a waistcoat of lavender.

HOW SHALL WE PREPARE!

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE American people seem to be pretty generally agreed that the United States as a nation is facing a crisis and ought to prepare to meet it. There have also sprung up a large number of different ideas as to how we ought to prepare. Unless we can agree upon method, the result will be either a compromise or nothing at all.

In the first place, there are the pacifists. These ladies and gentlemen believe that we should prepare to assume our place as an international force by abolishing the army and navy and meeting belligerents with argument and persuasion. This method is simple, inexpensive and actuated by the highest ideals. But it is purely experimental, and for this reason does not appeal to the majority of practical-minded Americans as a proper expedient in a crisis.

Those who agree that we can best insure peace by preparing to fight are very much divided as to how we should go about it. All of them state that we should increase our navy, and there is only one way to do this; namely, by building more ships and manning them. When it comes to land forces, however, it is more difficult to agree upon a method.

To strengthen the regular army, would seem the most direct and the easiest way to increase our land forces. All advocates of preparedness are agreed that we should increase the regular army, but to recruit all of our necessary strength in this way is impracticable because of the tremendous expense. Half a million men are needed for the proper defense of continental United States in case of war. To support a regular army of this size would be an unjustifiable burden. The regular army, therefore, will be made only large enough to police our overseas possessions and give us a mobile force in continental America of perhaps fifty thousand men—enough to take care of internal and border troubles.

This leaves about four hundred thousand troops to be raised from among the citizens of the United States, and it is here that the great differences of opinion become manifest. There are three principal methods by which these troops might be raised; namely, by introducing compulsory military service, by strengthening the state militia, or by using the present volunteer army system, with modifications, to raise a force of the required size in time of peace. Each of these methods has a strong backing. The latter is the so-called continental army plan, which is being advocated by the administration.

All military experts assert that compulsory military service is the only effective way to be prepared for war, and that the United States will never be safe against attack until this plan is adopted. The abstract argument in favor of compulsory service is practically perfect if you grant that the nation should be defended at all. For it must, then, be the duty of the citizens to defend it, and a duty is essentially compulsory. To wait until there is war and then rely upon volunteers for defense is in reality about as practicable as waiting until the country faces bankruptcy and then calling upon volunteers to pay taxes.

Compulsory service would probably mean that every able-bodied American male would serve one year of his life, probably the twenty-first year, as a soldier, and would thereafter be subject to call for military service. It is estimated that one year of compulsory service would give the United States an army of from 750,000 to a million men. Thus even six months of compulsory service, which would be enough training to make a fair soldier of a man, would probably give us the necessary force of four hundred thousand.

The chief practical objection urged against this plan is that it would take more men away from industry than were absolutely necessary for defense. This objection could probably be largely overcome by intelligent regulation. The real objection to the plan is that the American people do not want it. At least, so say all of the legislators, and the secretary of war and other high officials concur. They say that the American people would regard compulsory service as an infringement upon their liberty, and that they are not convinced of the necessity of such a step for national defense. So compulsory military service, while conceded by all to be the most practicable and effective step, is not actively supported by anyone.

There are a good many congressmen who would like to see our land forces increased by giving federal aid to the militia, thus encouraging

enlistment in that body. This plan is supported by congressmen, as it would make them popular with the local militia. All students of the situation are agreed, however, that an effective army could not possibly be built up in this way. The constitution makes it impossible to put the state militia, as such, under federal control. It must remain under the control of forty-eight different states, and an army thus divided would violate the first principle of military organization, which is centralized control. The United States government could not insure itself in any way as to the efficiency or strength of state militia. It could merely subsidize these organizations, and trust them to do the rest.

The remaining plan under consideration is that which has been drawn by the administration and laid before the congressional committees. It has been called the continental army plan, and is simply a method for raising a volunteer army in time of peace.

This plan, in brief, proposes to raise four hundred thousand volunteers in three annual increments of 133,000 men each. The country would be divided up into districts, the present congressional districts probably being used, and each of them would be requested to furnish its quota of men. If the congressional districts were used as a basis, each of them would be required to furnish its percentage of 133,000 men annually. These men would enlist for three years and would be on furlough for three years.

During his three years of enlistment, however, this proposed volunteer would serve probably not more than two months a year. This period of annual service has been suggested by the secretary of war. He, however, states expressly that the details of the plan should be left open in the law, to be provided by regulation. The essentials of the plan are that the volunteers would enlist in time of peace and agree to serve for a few months or weeks every year, until they had become competent soldiers, while for another period of years they would be subject to call.

The advocates of this plan depend upon the public sentiment in favor of national preparedness to insure a sufficient enlistment. They believe that men would enlist in this force much more readily than in the militia, because the continental army would be a body for federal defense only, and could not be called upon for police duty as is the militia. There are about 129,000 men in the state militia. If a little more than three times this number enlist in the continental army, the desired force will be reached.

The objection to this plan is that it does not insure any force at all. There is also a drawback in the fact that it will become a sort of a rival to the state militia and that these two organizations may contend for men and money to the detriment of both. On the other hand, the provision that state and militia men may enlist in the continental army without change of rank may do much to obviate the latter difficulty.

The advocates of the continental army plan admit its drawbacks, but say that it is the best plan which can be drawn in view of the present state of public sentiment and the legal difficulties. This plan, however, will undoubtedly foster our growing nationalism. All sections will have a personal share and pride in this new volunteer army, and that alone will be worth millions. Had there been a continental army raised in this way in 1860 there could never have been a civil war.

Lovely Woman, Heed Them Not!

There is no probability that Lovely Woman will allow herself to be influenced in the slightest particular by the stupid members of the inferior sex who in Virginia and Maryland seek to readjust her costume; and she should not. She has achieved grace, beauty and good sense in her garments. Never was she more becomingly attired than she is today; never did her dress meet better the requirements of the climate and the exigencies of her multifarious callings than it does today.

These same complainants were busy ten years ago beseeching Lovely Woman to shorten her skirt, to reduce the dimensions of her hat, to show pity for the poor beasts slaughtered that she might enwrap her throat, to loosen her skirt, to abandon her stays. Tomorrow they will be filled with other causes for fear and misgivings; Lovely Woman may, in the fulness of time, be brought to an approximation of their present desires; and then they will find other faults, preach other sermons, and generally reveal themselves once more as predestined opponents of all that is good and fashionable.

Lovely Woman is all right and she knows it.—New York Sun.

Chile Admits Armed Ships

(From "The Great European War and the Neutrality of Chile," by Alejandro Alvarez, Secretary General American Institute of International Law, member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague.)

Considering the turn the war has taken, especially in the use of submarines, the British Government thought that its merchant ships should be armed, but only for the purpose of defending themselves if attacked. To this end it approached various neutral countries, requesting them to admit these vessels to their ports as the merchant ships which they are, and not to consider them warships merely because they had been armed for self-defense.

The English Government laid the matter before our (the Chilean) Government in the following communication addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of June 18, 1915:

"I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I have received a telegram from Sir Edward Grey in which he advises me that the first of the merchant ships armed for self-defense will shortly leave England for Chilean ports. These vessels carry on a regular trade with the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Uruguay, the United States, and Spain, and his Majesty's Government assume that Chile will raise no objection to admitting them."

"As your Excellency is aware, according to the rules of international law now in force, all merchant ships have the right to defend themselves when attacked. Moreover, British merchant ships in foreign ports cannot be converted into warships, since Great Britain does not recognize the right of any power to do so on the high seas. The Government of his Britannic Majesty hold that the duty of neutral Governments with regard to belligerent vessels is confined to warships properly so called, and that consequently a neutral Government has no right to intern British-owned vessels armed solely for self-defense, nor to require them to remove their guns before they put to sea. In submitting these reasons for your Excellency's consideration, I venture to hope that your Excellency will see no objection to authorizing me to send to Sir Edward Grey a prompt and favorable reply."

The Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of July 7, 1915, replied to this note as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the note of your Legation, dated June 18 last, in which your Excellency is so good as to inform me that the first of the British merchant ships, armed for self-defense, is about to leave England for Chile, and that vessels of the same character carry on a regular trade with Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, the United States, and Spain. Your Excellency adds that, according to the rules of international law now in force, every merchant ship has the right to defend itself when attacked; that the equipment which it carries for this purpose does not change its status as a merchant ship, the status under which it sails, and that, consequently, the provisions which govern the auxiliary vessels of a squadron cannot be applied to it."

"Ever since the outbreak of the European war the Government of Chile has been devoting its attention to the adoption of all measures which, while compatible with its neutrality, would allow it to continue its trade with European countries. In accordance with this purpose, I sent word to your Excellency on March 15 last that my Government saw no objection to admitting to our ports, as merchant ships, such vessels as had been auxiliaries of belligerent naval forces and had subsequently resumed their character of merchant ships, whenever they should fulfill certain conditions guaranteeing the genuineness of their re-conversion."

"My Government applies today the same criterion in deciding the question that your Excellency has asked in the note to which I now reply."

"Chilean ports will receive merchant ships armed for self-defense when their respective Governments shall have previously communicated to ours the name of the vessel sailing under these conditions, and when the itinerary, the muster roll, the list of passengers and of cargo, as well as the accommodations and the equipment of the vessel shall prove that it is indeed a merchant ship and not designed to commit hostile acts nor to co-operate in the war operations of enemy fleets. If a merchant vessel shall arrive armed and this previous notice shall not have been given by its Government, such vessel shall be considered and treated as suspect. If, contrary to their declarations, these vessels should engage in war operations against unarmed merchant ships, they would then be considered and treated as pirates, since the Government of the country under whose flag they sail would, by not including them in its naval fleet, be considered as having formally declared them to be of an exclusively commercial character."

"ALEJANDRO LIRA."

Watch Mr. Henry Ford!

It looks as if it is just possible that those who made fun of and ridiculed Mr. Henry Ford and his peace ship, Oscar II., may be left laughing, while Mr. Ford scores.

For Mr. Ford has conceived the great idea of an industrial revolution, which would, after the war, turn all our munition plants to other profitable uses.

It will be remembered that Mr. Lloyd George recently pointed out that Great Britain's new munition plants would, when peace came, leave this country splendidly equipped for industrial activity.

Mr. Henry Ford has already indicated several ways in which munition plants may be converted to profitable uses. His favorite scheme is for making cheap agricultural engines. Peace and an Engine

"There is the tractor engine for agricultural purposes," says Mr. Ford. "It can profitably be sold for \$40 or less. It does not cost as much as the horses it displaces. It eats up only about 52 cents' worth of oil a day. It has a headlight which makes night work possible in busy seasons and in emergencies. It ought to be manned by three shifts, working eight hours to a shift. It is capable of revolutionizing farm operation and it increases farm profits; it helps to make farm work attractive and to keep young people out of the cities. Injure the foreign export business for ourselves! Let the best man with the best proposition get ahead; let us have competition—the kind of competition which lets patents alone and builds up industrial and world peace. That's it—peace."

Mr. Ford's peace ship "carries a suggestion for practical preparedness for peace to an economically throttled Europe," and an account in the *Survey* by one on board his ship shows how his mind sets about it.

While "crossing the Atlantic," Henry Ford made no speeches, talked little and spent most of his time in his rooms mysteriously at work on plans which were not diplomatic but industrial. He was not trying to be a diplomat, was not attempting merely by reason of past successes as an inventor and captain of industry to turn his hand to tasks which belong to experts in other professions. The stupendous and simple fact that Henry Ford, idealist if you will, is carrying out this project as an inventor and industrial expert.

"It will be difficult for the public mind to make the adjustment necessary to understand that the peace expedition is an attempt to apply entirely new technique to the present crisis. It has nothing in common with secret diplomacy, it is not a movement open to the domination of the few and the camp following of the many; and it is, as a practical measure, far more than mere protest to 'governmental heads' that they should desist from war, or an appeal to the deep and outraged instincts of private citizens of neutral and belligerent nations."

"Henry Ford sits up there in his rooms eating third-class food, because he says the first-class food is too rich for him, and turning out working plans for industrial peace. His sextant is made of brains and application. He is using these on the concrete problems involved in making protest and appeal for peace practical as immediate measures."

Mr. Ford in his cabin was turning over in his mind "one of the biggest problems with which we have to deal—the transportation problem and the reduction of cost waste in transportation. It is an especially conspicuous problem in the United States where the engines are so heavy but it is a world-wide problem as well. Why not join, as related issues, the industrial preparation for peace and the solution of some of the problems of transportation?"

Transportation Problems
"So right then and there Henry Ford began to invent a special type of engine, far lighter than the one now in use, an engine which will do all the work which other engines can do but with reduced cost and reduced waste."

"And here is the point which goaded him on to work out his plan without a day's loss of time; such engines will be profitable products for converted munition plants in Europe. He is working out his plans to the point where they can be laid before hard-headed business men, to the point where they will appeal to non-idealistic munition manufacturers and those other who, whether non-idealistic or not, must struggle with unemployment crises when the war is over."

"The Ford peace ship is the first

practical expression in a move for international welfare work, using that phrase in its soundest, most democratic sense. And this move has been inaugurated by the man who dared to prove out the minimum wages and other social ideals which, the country over, were said to be foredoomed to failure."



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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



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Romance Carved in Wood By Garrett P. Serviss

THE enormous popularity of movies is an outgrowth of one of the strongest instincts of savages—the love of seeing stories and traditions represented in images and pictures. Sometimes the savage supplies, as well as he can, the element of motion by having his images carried about in procession.

But he is well content if he can have the pictured stories always in some conspicuous place before his eyes. The totem pole offers an opportunity for pictorial representation that has been fully improved among some of the Alaska Indian tribes.

The carved poles, as Lieutenant George T. Emmons points out in the American Museum Journal, preserve not only legends and traditions, but much of the life history of the tribes.

Very interesting is the work of the Talmishian Indians, who seem to possess a particular degree of skill,

and whose artists have sometimes been employed by other neighboring tribes. Lieutenant Emmons says: "These stories told in wood go back to the time when men and animals were supposed to be very close to one another, when they inter-married, and saw each other under a spell of witchery that made all appear human, except that the animals wore coats of fur which they could, at will, remove and appear in human form, or put on and become as animals."

Some of the wooden columns contain several stories told in carved figures, like the one shown in the photograph, which records no less than four stories, which could be read, no doubt with great delight and wonder, by the savages to whom the traditions and the symbolic figures were familiar. Similar poles may be seen in the American Museum of Natural History.

These stories as interpreted by an old Indian to Lieutenant Emmons are full of imaginative power, and as good, in their way, as the legends of any other primitive races, and not inferior to some of the "folk stories" that we have all of us listened to with delight when we were children. For instance, take this story of the mountain goats:

A long time ago, when the Kitkan tribe lived on the upper Skeena River, "before the great cold," which dispersed them, they used to go, after the end of the salmon season, to a great mountain, where they hunted mountain goats. On one of these occasions, when there was a great slaughter of goats, a young man who had taken some red paint along to paint his arrows for good luck, caught a kid whose life he spared, setting it free after having painted its horns red.

The next Spring two whiteblanketed strangers appeared in the village, who excused themselves for refusing the hospitable offers of the Indians to feast on goats' flesh and other food, but who very cordially invited the whole community to visit their (the strangers') village, offering to serve as guides.

The invitation was accepted, and the next morning everybody set out under the lead of the strangers. They crossed the river and climbed the great mountain until they reached what seemed to be a broad, level place, in the midst of which stood a feast-house.

The visitors enjoyed a great banquet, and then the chief of their hosts began to dance and sing, strangely repeating the words: "I am shaking my hoofs over the mountain side," and at that the rock seemed to open and close again. But the Indians thought it was all magic intended for their entertainment, and when night came on they went to sleep on the outer edge of the platform on benches prepared for them.

But the young man who had spared the kid was drawn aside by a young stranger, who had his face painted red, and who asked him to share his sleep-

ing bench on the other side of the platform.

In the middle of the night the strangers rose in silence and pushed their visitors over the precipice, and they were dashed to pieces. Only the young man was spared, and in the morning when he became aware of the sad fate of his friends his protector assured him that he need have no fear, and, taking off his shoes, which seemed to be hoofs, and putting them on the young hunter's feet, told him to jump fearlessly from cliff to cliff in descending the mountain, and when he reached the base to take off the shoes and leave them in a certain place where their owner could find them again.

A notable point in this story is the reference to "the great cold" which in ancient times had dispersed the people. Here seems to be a surviving tradition which may run back to an unknown antiquity in the history of that part of the world, preserving a dim memory of some extensive and disastrous climatic change.

The Barrier
By Jane M'Lean

I want you, Life, no matter what you bring;
If it be song, I'll raise my voice and sing;
If it be grief, I'll meekly bow the knee;
If it be sight, I'll read the stars and see;
If it be pain, I'll quaff the brimming bowl;
If it be joy, I'll give my heart and soul.
If it be death, coming with lips a thirst,
I shall be ready—but I want love first.

M. Clemenceau's Warning

M. Clemenceau, in the *Homme Enchaîné*, says:—

"I am not committing the wretched error of wishing to found the future on eternal hatred which could only prepare for a more or less risky renewal of extreme violence. In the ages that our children will not see there will be forgetfulness, for if the joy of memory is short-lived the happiest gift of man in the tumult of life is probably the tranquillising ease of amnesia."

"But we who are paying for incredible faults of character and ideas by holocausts such as the world had never before seen—we whose strength, which was not always sufficient, will be lessened precisely at the moment when the greatest effort of French reconstruction will be demanded of us—we should be betraying our dead, our glorious wounded, and our history if we allowed ourselves to drop from the grand effort we have made to win to the supreme cowardice of forgetfulness."

New Ideal Of Beauty

"It is a curious paradox that some girls who used to be considered pretty are now finding out that they are quite plain, while others who used to be considered plain are finding out that they are quite pretty," says Miss Shirley Kellogg in the Sunday Pictorial.

"The reason for this is not that they have altered; their faces and their figures are the same as they were a few short months ago. It is our national ideal of feminine beauty that has altered—and that is one of the most interesting of the minor revolutions effected by the war."

"The new war beauty is essentially

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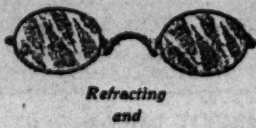
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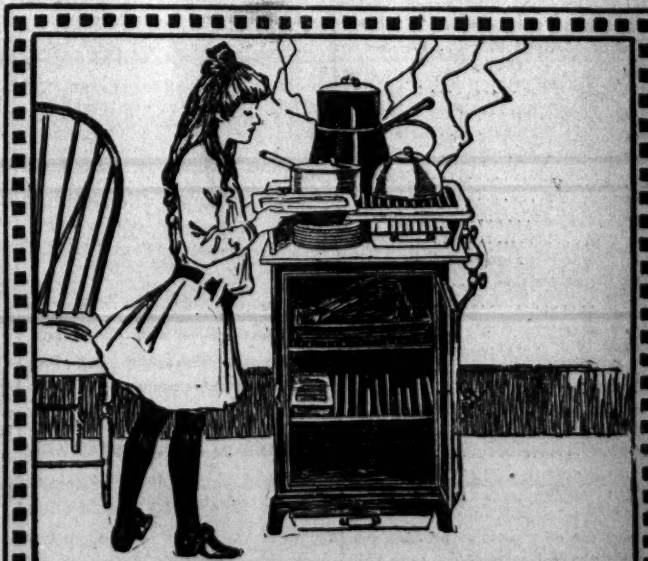
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Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kope. Tls.

Capital contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

BANKERS:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.

HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hankow Peking
 Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
 Changchun Harbin Tientsin
 (Kwan-Hongkong Tsingtau
 chendze) Newchwang Vladivostok
 Chetoo Nicolayowok Yokohama
 Dalny (Dalren) o-A
 85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager. March 10, 1915.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch: 51, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$2,250,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. \$2,250,000

U.S. \$7,460,000

London Bankers: Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents: All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Klukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 20,000,000

London Bankers: Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies: Aikungshan London Port Arthur

Bombay Liaooyang S. Francisco

Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney

Changchun Lyons Sinaifu

Dalny Mukden Tieling

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin Newchwang Tokio

Hongkong New York Tsingtau

Honolulu Osaka

Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager. March 10, 1915.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

4671.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 500,000

BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted, INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7, Nanjing Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)

Reserve Fund—Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandoeng Palembang Tandjong Bala

Cheribon Pekalongan Telok-Betong

Djember Penang Tegal

Djakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Kongkong Rangoon Tjilatap

Kota-Radja Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore

Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanjing Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00

Liabilities \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Tse-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

BANKERS: The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.

National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle

Bangkok Malta Somarag

Batavia Melbourne Singapore

Benkolen Milan Soerabaya

Bombay Moscow Sydney

Calcutta New York Tokio

Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok

Hongkong Padang Wellington

Honolulu Paris Yokohama

London

Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2 1/4 per cent. per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/4 per cent. per annum on the daily balance of over Taels of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Sub-Manager.

YOSHU CHU, Sub-Manager.

5671.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailuan, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungting Taels 10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits: For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

ANOTHER JAPANESE

TRANS-PACIFIC LINE

Competition For The Three Big Subsidized Companies Is Planned

Tokio, March 14.—Believing that the freight rates for goods shipped across the Pacific are high enough to permit unsubsidized companies to make money in competition with the three big subsidized companies, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, a fourth Japanese shipping company is preparing to place at least four ships in the freight service between the United States and the Far East.

The company is the Shoshyokyo, a shipping and coaling firm of Tokio. It is planned to run a monthly service between the Orient and America and the first steamer, the Kagoshima, 7,000 tons, will leave Kobe for America via Yokohama about

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Mar 25	noon	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. O. S.
Mar 25	noon	Tacoma	Kumata Maru	Jap.	Kobayashi	A. T. Co.
Mar 25	noon	Tacoma	Empress of Japan	Jap.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Mar 25	noon	Seattle	Sado Maru	Jap.	Reit	A. T. Co.
Mar 25	noon	San Francisco	Chiyu Maru	Jap.	Reit	A. T. Co.
Mar 25	noon	Prisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Fraser	C. M. S. S. Co.
Mar 25	noon	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
Mar 25	noon	Tacoma	Hawale Maru	Jap.	Saito	C. P. O. S.
Mar 25	noon	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Reit	A. T. Co.
Mar 25	noon	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Reit	A. T. Co.
Mar 25	noon	Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tosawa	N. Y. K.
Mar 25	noon	San Francisco	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	C. P. O. S.
Mar 25	noon	Seattle	China	Am.	Fraser	C. M. S. S. Co.
Mar 25	noon	San Francisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Fraser	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 25	12.30	Moji, Kobe	Kumata Maru	Jap.	Saito	N. Y. K.
Mar 25	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. O. S.
Mar 25	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Japan	Jap.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Mar 25	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe	Chiyu Maru	Jap.	Reit	A. T. Co.
Mar 25	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe	China	Am.	Fraser	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 25	11.30	London etc.	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
Mar 25	noon	Marseilles etc.	Amazona	Br.	Smith	C. M. S. S. Co.
Mar 25	noon	Marseilles etc.	Polynesian	Br.	Costa	C. M. S. S. Co.
Mar 25	noon	Marseilles etc.	Macdonald	Br.	Reit	A. T. Co.
Mar 25	noon	Marseilles etc.	Kitama Maru	Jap.	Cope	N. Y. K.
Mar 25	noon	Marseilles etc.	Waka	Br.	Reit	A. T. Co.
Mar 25	noon	Marseilles etc.	Polynesian	Br.	Costa	C. M. S. S. Co.
Mar 25	noon	Marseilles etc.	Nagoya	Br.	Garwood	B. & S.
Mar 25	noon	Marseilles etc.	Nelios	Br.	Reit	A. T. Co.
Mar 25	noon	Marseilles etc.	Namur	Br.	Collier	B. & S.
Mar 25	noon	Marseilles etc.	Tener	Br.	Yarrow	B. & S.
Mar 25	noon	Marseilles etc.	Nankin	Br.	Manley	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 25	4.00	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
Mar 25	4.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.
Mar 25	4.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.
Mar 25	4.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.
Mar 25	4.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.
Mar 25	4.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.
Mar 25	4.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.
Mar 25	4.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.
Mar 25	4.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.
Mar 25	4.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 25	3.00	Ningpo	Waka	Br.	Reit	A. T. Co.
Mar 25	3.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.
Mar 25	3.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.
Mar 25	3.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.
Mar 25	3.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.
Mar 25	3.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.
Mar 25	3.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.
Mar 25	3.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.
Mar 25	3.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.
Mar 25	3.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 25	3.00	Ningpo	Waka	Br.	Reit	A. T. Co.
Mar 25	3.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.
Mar 25	3.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.
Mar 25	3.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.
Mar 25	3.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.
Mar 25	3.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.
Mar 25	3.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.
Mar 25	3.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.
Mar 25	3.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.
Mar 25	3.00	Ningpo, H'kong, C'ton	Wong	Br.	Smith	B. & S.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Mar 21	Vingpo	Kiangtse	2012	Chi.	Tien	C. M. S. S. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Mar 21	Chefoo	Tai-shun	1216	Chi.	Westland	C. M. S. S. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Mar 21	Japan	Tokyo Maru	1616	Jap.	Shimizu	M. B. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Mar 21	Japan	Dainigensan M	1140	Jap.	Yamada	M. B. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Mar 21	Swatow	Waka	1227	Br.	Waka	B. & S.	W. T. W.
Mar 21	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.	W. T. W.
Mar 21	Swatow	Yungai	1122	Br.	Campbell	J. M. & Co.	K. M. A. W.
Mar 21	C'wungtao	Kwangping	1286	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A. W.	K. M. A. W.
Mar 21	C'wungtao	Otara Maru	1248	Jap.	Fabshashi	K. M. A. W.	K. M. A. W.
Mar 21	C'wungtao	Voland	1114	Br.	Robert	K. M. A. W.	K. M. A. W.
Mar 21	Tientsin	Aping Maru	1062	Jap.	Migra	N. Y. K.	U. P. D. W.
Mar 21	Hankow	Yohvane Maru	1937	Jap.	Takeshita	N. Y. K.	U. P. D. W.
Mar 21	Hankow	Kohoku Maru	1611	Jap.	Yamaga	N. Y. K.	U. P. D. W.
Mar 21	Hankow	Hito	8402	Br.	Butler	Rasson	K. M. A. W.
Mar 21	Japan	Nishio Maru	842	Jap.	Matsumoto	K. M. A. W.	K. M. A. W.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 21	Hankow, etc.	Tales Maru	1315	Jap.	Inwood	N. Y. K.
Mar 21	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	2093	Jap.	Sato	C. M. S. S. Co.
Mar 21	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtse	2012	Chi.	Westland	C. M. S. S. Co.
Mar 21	Tientsin	Harada Maru	840	Jap.	Harada	N. Y. K.
Mar 21	Japan	Bombay Maru	836	Jap.	Kurosumi	N. Y. K.
Mar 21	Japan	Chikyo Maru	446	Jap.	Akamatsu	N. Y. K.
Mar 21	Waka	Ichang	1784	Br.	Pike	B. & S.
Mar 21	Wakamatsu	Tomon Maru	1002	Jap.	Shima	K. M. A. W.
Mar 21	Waka	Empire	1843	Br.	McGregor	C. M. S. S. Co.
Mar 21	Chefoo, Newchwang	Shuntien	1254	Chi.	Helkett	B. & S.
Mar 21	Wakamatsu	Shuntien	1758	Br.	McGombie	C. M. S. S. Co.
Mar 21	Ningpo	Kwangping	2012	Chi.	Glen	C. M. S. S. Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 21	W. H. W. C'fo, T'ain	Lienahing	1049	Br.	Carle	J. M. & Co.
Mar 21	Amoy, Swatow	Feiching	1980	Chi.	Haines	C. M. S. S. Co.
Mar 21	Amoy, Swatow	Tachi Maru	1285	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. Y. K.
Mar 21	Amoy, Swatow	Longwo	1768	Br.	Reit	A. T. Co.
Mar 21	Amoy, Swatow	Wakamatsu	1127	Br.	Reit	A. T. Co.
Mar 21	Amoy, Swatow	Shuntien	1254	Chi.	Helkett	B. & S.
Mar 21	Amoy, Swatow	Shuntien	1758	Br.	McGombie	C. M. S. S. Co.
Mar 21	Amoy, Swatow	Kwangping	2012	Chi.	Glen	C. M. S. S. Co.

Sailed from Shanghai

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan. 5	Antiochus	Jan. 5	Jan. 5	Jan. 5	Jan. 5
Feb. 3	Atreus	Feb. 3	Feb. 3	Feb. 3	Feb. 3
Feb. 7	Atsuta Maru	Feb. 7	Feb. 7	Feb. 7	Feb. 7
Jan. 23	City of Colombo	Jan. 23	Jan. 23	Jan. 23	Jan. 23
Mar. 18	Demodocus	Mar. 18	Mar. 18	Mar. 18	Mar. 18
Mar. 20	Eumaeus	Mar. 20	Mar. 20	Mar. 20	Mar. 20
Mar. 11	Glenstrae	Mar. 11	Mar. 11	Mar. 11	Mar. 11
Feb. 2	Helenus	Feb. 2	Feb. 2	Feb. 2	Feb. 2
Feb. 20	Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20	Feb. 20	Feb. 20	Feb. 20
Mar. 5	Iyo Maru	Mar. 5	Mar. 5	Mar. 5	Mar. 5
Feb. 6	Kansas	Feb. 6	Feb. 6	Feb. 6	Feb. 6
Feb. 22	Knight Companion	Feb. 22	Feb. 22	Feb. 22	Feb. 22
Jan. 9	Mishima Maru	Jan. 9	Jan. 9	Jan. 9	Jan. 9
Mar. 22	Miyazaki Maru	Mar. 22	Mar. 22	Mar. 22	Mar. 22
Feb. 10	Mongara	Feb. 10	Feb. 10	Feb. 10	Feb. 10
Jan. 30	Nellore	Jan. 30	Jan. 30	Jan. 30	Jan. 30
Mar. 1	Pinguey	Mar. 1	Mar. 1	Mar. 1	Mar. 1
Mar. 2	Protestilaus	Mar. 2	Mar. 2	Mar. 2	Mar. 2
Jan. 23	Suwa Maru	Jan. 23	Jan. 23	Jan. 23	Jan. 23
Jan. 16	Tydeus	Jan. 16	Jan. 16	Jan. 16	Jan. 16
Feb. 18	Waimana	Feb. 18	Feb. 18	Feb. 18	Feb. 18
Jan. 23	Yangtze	Jan. 23	Jan. 23	Jan. 23	Jan. 23

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar. 23	Amazona	Mar. 23	Mar. 23	Mar. 23	Mar. 23
Feb. 16	Andre Lebon	Feb. 16	Feb. 16	Feb. 16	Feb. 16
Mar. 5	Atlantique	Mar. 5	Mar. 5	Mar. 5	Mar. 5
Feb. 2	Cordillere	Feb. 2	Feb. 2	Feb. 2	Feb. 2

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb. 20	Namur**	Feb. 20	Feb. 20	Feb. 20	Feb. 20
Mar. 5	Nankin**	Mar. 5	Mar. 5	Mar. 5	Mar. 5
Mar. 20	Novara**	Mar. 20	Mar. 20	Mar. 20	Mar. 20

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar. 9	Canada Maru	Mar. 9	Mar. 9	Mar. 9	Mar. 9
Mar. 4	Hazel Dollar	Mar. 4	Mar. 4	Mar. 4	Mar. 4
Feb. 8	Hugh Hogan	Feb. 8	Feb. 8	Feb. 8	Feb. 8
Jan. 25	Javary	Jan. 25	Jan. 25	Jan. 25	Jan. 25
Feb. 27	Kamakura Maru	Feb. 27	Feb. 27	Feb. 27	Feb. 27
Feb. 29	Kosoku Maru	Feb. 29	Feb. 29	Feb. 29	Feb. 29
Feb. 6	Mexico Maru	Feb. 6	Feb. 6	Feb. 6	Feb. 6
Feb. 18	Sequoia	Feb. 18	Feb. 18	Feb. 18	Feb. 18
Feb. 7	Shidzuoka Maru	Feb. 7	Feb. 7	Feb. 7	Feb. 7
Feb. 26	Shimo Maru	Feb. 26	Feb. 26	Feb. 26	Feb. 26
Mar. 12	Tamba Maru	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	Mar. 12
Mar. 20	Yokohama Maru	Mar. 20	Mar. 20	Mar. 20	Mar. 20
Feb. 16	Yucatan	Feb. 16	Feb. 16	Feb. 16	Feb. 16

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar. 6	City of Baroda	Mar. 6	Mar. 6	Mar. 6	Mar. 6
Nov. 9	Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9	Nov. 9	Nov. 9	Nov. 9
Feb. 7	Indra	Feb. 7	Feb. 7	Feb. 7	Feb. 7
Mar. 17	Indrashamba	Mar. 17	Mar. 17	Mar. 17	Mar. 17
Feb. 27	St. Patrick	Feb. 27	Feb. 27	Feb. 27	Feb. 27
Jan. 22	Skipston Castle	Jan. 22	Jan. 22	Jan. 22	Jan. 22
Jan. 26	Tuscan Prince	Jan. 26	Jan. 26	Jan. 26	Jan. 26

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb. 13	China	Feb. 13	Feb. 13	Feb. 13	Feb. 13
Feb. 25	Robert Dollar	Feb. 25	Feb. 25	Feb. 25	Feb. 25
Mar. 17	Shinyo Maru	Mar. 17	Mar. 17	Mar. 17	Mar. 17
Feb. 18	Tenyo Maru	Feb. 18	Feb. 18	Feb. 18	Feb. 18

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar. 6	City of Baroda	Mar. 6	Mar. 6	Mar. 6	Mar. 6
Nov. 9	Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9	Nov. 9	Nov. 9	Nov. 9
Feb. 7	Indra	Feb. 7	Feb. 7	Feb. 7	Feb. 7
Mar. 17	Indrashamba	Mar. 17	Mar. 17	Mar. 17	Mar. 17
Feb. 27	St. Patrick	Feb. 27	Feb. 27	Feb. 27	Feb. 27
Jan. 22	Skipston Castle	Jan. 22	Jan. 22	Jan. 22	Jan. 22
Jan. 26	Tuscan Prince	Jan. 26	Jan. 26	Jan. 26	Jan. 26

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
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Feb. 25	Robert Dollar	Feb. 25	Feb. 25	Feb. 25	Feb. 25
Mar. 17	Shinyo Maru	Mar. 17	Mar. 17	Mar. 17	Mar. 17
Feb. 18	Tenyo Maru	Feb. 18	Feb. 18	Feb. 18	Feb. 18

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
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GEN. VILLA IS TRAPPED NEAR BABRICORA LAKE

His Final Subjection Now Depends on Whether Carranza's Men Stand Firm

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
El Paso, March 19.—A wireless message states that Villa is trapped near Babricora Lake. Everything depends on President Carranza's troops holding his end.

Army on War Footing

New York, March 15.—An American force has crossed the Mexican border in pursuit of General Villa. The United States Senate has agreed to the placing of the United States army on a war footing. A large number of troops have been concentrated on the Mexican border with headquarters at Columbus, New Mexico, the scene of the raid that brought about the determination to intervene. *Nicht-Nicht.*

Three U.S. Armies

San Francisco, March 14.—The American expeditionary force will be divided into three armies. One army will proceed from Columbus, N.M., and another from El Paso. The force which will take the Juarez route will have to march through the street of that town, and the commander of the Mexican forces there has refused permission for the passage of the troops. The American commander is still trying to arrange the matter.

One commander of the Mexican forces has requested the United States army to postpone the invasion into Mexico for two weeks, saying that Villa and his force are being now besieged by General Carranza's army and that Villa will be captured by the Carranza forces soon. His request, however, has been refused by the American army. It is said that General Villa plans to proceed into the mountains and then go south, to make the pursuit of the Americans more difficult. General Pershing has established headquarters at Columbus. The number of the American troops now on the way to Mexico is 15,000. Unless the militia is mobilized the United States can dispatch only 35,000 soldiers to Mexico on short notice. *Asahi.*

Foreigners Leave Mexico

San Francisco, March 14.—The U.S. Department of War has decided that the expeditionary force will march into Mexico from Columbus. Trains carrying war munitions and provisions are arriving there day and night. Many Americans and other foreigners are leaving Mexico.

Zeebrugge Attacked By Allied Aircraft

65 Machines Do Great Damage To German Aerodrome; Only One Raider Wounded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 20.—The Admiralty announces that early this morning a combined force of approximately 60 British, French and Belgian aeroplanes and seaplanes, accompanied by fifteen fighting machines, attacked the German seaplane station at Zeebrugge and the aerodrome at Houtlaide near Zeebrugge. Considerable damage appears to have been done. The machines, on an average, each carried 200 lbs. of bombs. They all returned safely, but one Belgian officer was seriously wounded.

Paris, March 20.—A communiqué says that the Allies' air-raid on Zeebrugge took place at 4 o'clock in the morning. Nineteen French machines participated. The aviation-ground attacked was at Houtlaide, six miles eastward of Ostend.

Amsterdam, March 20.—Allied air-men have bombed Zeebrugge.

SAM HUGHES IN LONDON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 20.—The Rt. Hon. Colonel Sir Sam Hughes has arrived in London.

Germans Are Anxious For Safety of Dvinsk-Vilna Raiway Lines

Endeavor to Cross Shara For Co-operation With Troops At Baranovitchi

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, March 20.—Military critics consider that the German reconnoitering in the Sventskan region shows nervous tension and expectation of attack against vulnerable spots in their line. Repeating the program of last Autumn they endeavor by a series of skirmishes to insure the Dvinsk-Vilna Railway on their right flank and rear from our attack from the direction of Sventskan.

The enemy's advance at Lipke shows attempts to cross the River Shara, thus enabling co-operation with their troops at Baranovitchi from the south. An official communiqué states that the Russians are seventy miles west of Erzeroum. The Turks, under German officers, are reported to be hastily retreating along the line from Kiresin, through Karachissar, to Sivaz.

Tens of thousands of civilians have been impressed by the military for the work. The guns are being brought from the Dardanelles. We captured two more guns in the district of Mamahatun. Peking, March 18.—The following official communiqué from Petrograd, dated March 17, has been handed to the Russian Legation:—In the region of the Island of Dolen, a heavy artillery duel is in progress. Near Dvinsk, in the region of Iluket and the Ponevej railway line, the enemy used hand-grenades filled with a special substance.

The Caucasian front. During the pursuit of the Turks, we have captured a further 19 officers, including two doctors and over 250 men of the Turkish regular infantry. We also took the standard of one of their regiments. Later—Our artillery effectively bombarded the enemy's lines south-eastward of Ikskul and at Tomsdorf. Near Dvinsk, our artillery dispersed an enemy column, south-westward of the village of Garbunovka.

The Turkish front.—After an engagement which took place sixty miles to the west of Erzeroum, we occupied the town of Mamahatun. During the Mamahatun operations we captured 44 officers, 770 men, 5 guns, several machine-guns and a convoy.

SAY BALLIN OBTAINED TIRPITZ' RESIGNATION

Warned Kaiser That Continued 'Frightfulness' Meant Losing Interred Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 18.—The German papers freely discuss the resignation of Admiral von Tirpitz, which they ascribe to Herr Ballin, declaring that the latter warned the Kaiser that a continuance of "frightfulness" means the seizure of all German vessels in neutral ports and will finally alienate South America.

Count von Reventlow admits that the resignation of Admiral von Tirpitz is so staggering that he is unable to discuss it. The semi-official Cologne Gazette admits that it is difficult for Germans not to be anxious over this serious crisis since its origin cannot be discussed publicly. It declares that the idea that Admiral von Tirpitz's resignation means a cessation of submarine warfare is quite unfounded and concludes by warning its readers of the evils resulting from public opinion trying to influence military operations.

AVIATORS KILLED

A Tokio despatch to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese) says that three seaplanes of the Japanese Navy at Oihama have come to Tokio to attend the Marine Exhibition now being held at the Ueno Park. One of them, No. 12, fell on the residence of Major-General Machida, at Akebono, Shiba, Tokio. Sub-Lieutenant Abe and another officer who was on the seaplane were killed.

MERCIER IS WARNED ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Will Be Sternly Prosecuted If He Raises 'Unjustified Hopes' As To Issue

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, March 20.—Baron von Bissing, Governor-General of Belgium, in a long and threatening letter against the political statements made in Cardinal Mercier's pastoral letters, says that it is quite inexcusable for Cardinal Mercier to raise unjustified hopes regarding the issue of the war. Baron von Bissing warns Cardinal Mercier that, in the event of any further political activity, he will be sternly prosecuted.

E. Asiatic Co. Sells Norway Motor Ships

Copenhagen, March 20.—Norway has purchased three motor ships from the East Asiatic Company for £500,000.

Ambulance Boats For Mesopotamia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 20.—The Red Cross Society has now 50 motor ambulance boats for Mesopotamia.

TILBURY DOCK FIRE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 20.—There has been a serious fire on the steamer Ghazee (5,084 tons), which is lying in Tilbury Dock, having left Calcutta on January 28.

Britain Proposing Total Prohibition Of Many Luxuries

Even Dominions and Colonies Will Not Be Permitted To Send Them

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, March 20.—Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, in an interview given to the Associated Press, announced that the forthcoming Order in Council will totally prohibit the importation into the United Kingdom of numerous luxuries from all countries, including the Dominions and the Colonies. The luxuries include private motor cars, musical instruments, cutlery, hard-ware, yarns, chinaware, fancy goods and soaps.

Chinese Watchman Shot by Robbers In \$8,000 Haul, Is Dead

The Chinese watchman shot by robbers Monday night died early yesterday morning at the Shantung Road hospital. An inquest was held yesterday at which the man's death was stated. The watchman's name was Zau Ching-pang. He said that he was employed by a banker who lives in the alleyway off Foochow Road where the Ling Sing Kee opium shop is situated. When the four robbers entered the shop the watchman heard outcries. As he came up the robbers rushed out of the shop and ran off down the alleyway. The watchman followed blowing his whistle. Hearing the sound the brigands turned and shot, two bullets entering the watchman's chest and one penetrating the stomach. He said he only heard three shots. The robbers escaped with money and opium worth \$8,000.

Kwangtung's Head Would Rather Die

(Continued from Page 1)

ing 15,000 additional soldiers and, if necessary, he will also utilize the opium surtax for military purposes. A rumor circulating among Chinese in Hongkong says that the Canton troops incline towards independence. The native press discusses the situation in guarded terms but the consensus of opinion favors the Republic Party. The Wuchow correspondent of the China Mail writes that for some time past there has been a growing feeling of disaffection against Yuan's arbitrary government. The matter reached a climax on the 15th when the officials at Nanning telegraphed to Wuchow announcing the fact of the rebellion, in other words, that Kwangsi was joining the Army for the Destruction of Yuan. Immediately on receipt of the news a well-attended meeting of gentry, merchants and students was held and enthusiastic support given to the new-born independent province. The next day crackers were fired and in this and various other ways the disaffected population manifested its delight at what it considered release from the bondage of an emperor. The following day the newspapers were printed in red ink, advertisements included.

People Don't Realise Position

The people hardly seem to realise what they are doing. No idea of any constructive policy has been given out and all the public know is that they are going to fight against their enemy Yuan. Whether the present move will lead to anything serious or not depends in a large measure on the action of Kwangtung. If Lung Chi-kwang can withhold that province from revolting then Wuchow may see some fighting, for the first collision between the troops from the two provinces would probably occur hereabouts, but if Kwangtung also goes over the anti-Yuan Party at Yuehwei will be spared fighting.

The British river steam-boat companies are experiencing an abnormal passenger traffic of better class Chinese from Canton. Under normal conditions eighty to one hundred of this class travel by each boat daily. Since yesterday the arrivals by each boat have been from 500 to 600. Values are also being removed to Hongkong. Canton, March 20.—Trade in Canton, Wuchow and the Delta is

disturbed. The leading merchants have been in conference with the officials but no definite decision has been reached. The price of commodities is advancing.

Despite the fact that the Bank of China is redeeming its notes as presented, most of the citizens are glad to have immediate cash. Bank of China notes cannot be negotiated, except under compulsion, in ordinary trade.

Brother to Persuade Lung

General Lung Chin-kwang has been released and is returning to Canton, having been advised by the Kweichow authorities to counsel his brother to desert Yuan Shih-kai.

The vigilance of the military authorities is relaxing. The leading citizens are holding meetings, but no definite move has been decided upon. Ichang, March 20.—The steamer Tachuan was proceeding down stream between Fuchow and Feng-tuhsien, below Chungking, when it was fired on from both sides of the river. Details are lacking but it is reported that the vessel was run on the rocks and deserted by the crew.

Shanghai, March 20.—A telegram from Chengtu states that robbers and rebels have attacked Pienhsien and have appeared in the neighborhood of Kwanhsien and Pienhsien, north-west of Chengtu.

Peking, March 21.—Official reports from Hunan state that Commander Liu Chan-pai pursued the Kweichow forces to Huayuan on the 13th and, after a hot engagement, occupied Huayuan, the rebels fleeing to the mountains. Commander Chao Fu-hui, pursuing the rebels on the Wu-yang road, gained several successes at Huangyeping and Yangchiapo. On the 14th, the Government troops arrived at Motoling, which, being the approach to Wuyang, was stubbornly defended by the rebels.

but, after a surprise attack, made in a fog, the rebels retreated in disorder towards Suning. Wuyang was then occupied by the Government troops, who are continuing in pursuit of the enemy.

A further despatch from Hunan says that, after the recapture of Mayang, the main rebel force at Tungjen was re-inforced by the rebels who had been defeated at Hwangchow and Chihchiang until they numbered about 10,000, with many mountain and machine-guns. They attacked Mayang on the night of the 10th.

Fierce Bayonet Fights

The Government troops, under Brigadier-General Chang-Chung-ho, resisted them in the region of Pail-chiao and Namutsun. Desperate fighting ensued, often with the bayonet, for several days and nights, until the rebels were finally defeated on the 13th, with a loss of over 1,000 men.

The rebels retreated towards Tungjen. It is reported that they were commanded by Lin Hu. An official report from Chikiang, in Szechuen, says that the Kweichow rebels, after their recent defeat, attempted several counter-attacks, but were repulsed each time, with heavy losses. They then retreated to the region of Sungkan.

The Government forces recaptured the important positions of Tungchi and Kanshui and entered Kweichow, via Houkan, in pursuit of the rebels. There are no signs of the rebels in the vicinity of Chikiang. A mandate appoints Lung Chin-kwang, Commanding-in-Chief the Kwangtung forces on the Yunnan border, as Director of Military Affairs in Yunnan and also Governor of Yunnan.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles					Mail	Mail
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking			arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central			arr.	5.08	15.63
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central			arr.	5.03	15.53
						Hand. & Thurd.		
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East			dep.	4.55	15.45
Mail	Mail						Mail	Mail
102	2						1	101
Sund. & Wed.	Friday	0	dep. Mukden			arr.	21.00	19.27
9.35	0.01							
Hand. & Thurd.						dep.	1.25	1.25
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East			arr.	1.10	1.10
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East			Thursd. & Saturd.		
						dep.	1.01	1.01
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central					
Local	Mail						Mail	Local
5	7.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East			arr.	5.32	19.56
7.40	12.43	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central			dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00	78	dep. Tientsin-Central			arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	149	dep. Tsangchow			dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	179	dep. Tschow			dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41	221	arr. Tainanfu			dep.	6.30	9.00
7	7.30	23.01	dep. Tainanfu			arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	arr. Tainanfu			dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	dep. Yenchowfu			arr.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59	378	dep. Yenchowfu			arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	9.05	421	dep. Lincheng			dep.	22.0	10.02
17.46			arr. Hsuehchowfu			dep.	19.35	7.40
9	6.00	9.23	dep. Hsuehchowfu			arr.	19.15	21.50
11.30	13.18	523	arr. Pongpu			dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.23		dep. Pongpu			arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	671	dep. Chuchow			arr.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6.2	arr. Pukow			dep.	9.45	6.50
Exp.	Exp.						Exp.	Fast
		0	dep. Hankow Ferry			Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00		arr. Hankow			Hankow dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	dep. Shanghai			Line dep	23.00	7.35

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
To sell within their Salesrooms
ON
Friday, the 24th inst.
at 10 a.m.

Substantial Household Furniture
Single and Double Brass
Mounted Bedsteads, Dressing
Tables, Washstands, Bevelled
Edged Mirror Wardrobes, Book
Cases, Letter Files, Desks,
Dining Tables, Chairs, Side-
boards, Cellarettes, Drawing
Room Suites, Jardinières, Type-
writing Desks, Crockery, etc.,
etc., etc.

AND
A Long Line of useful sundries
NOW ON VIEW.

Have You Sampled

the finest
Fresh Cream Cheese
made in town?
You're sure to like it,
so 'phone 4740
for orders

French Government Loans

The BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE is receiving, as formerly, and at best exchange obtainable, subscriptions for either the Bonds or the Obligations de la Defense Nationale.

A. D. C.

EXTRAORDINARY NOTICE

THE
"Pursuit of Pamela"

A THIRD
PERFORMANCE
of the above Comedy will be given
On Saturday, 25th March
at 9 p.m. Sharp

Booking opens at Moutrie's
Today, March 22nd
The Public are notified that all
Seats booked and not taken up in
24 hours will be resold.

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations,
Limited.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Sixth Annual Meeting of Share-
holders will be held at the Com-
pany's offices, No. 13, Nanking
Road, on Friday, the 31st March,
1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 20th
to the 31st March, 1916, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
Secretaries & Managers.
Shanghai, 15th March, 1916.

1284, BROADWAY

TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers' Architects' Builders'
Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.
Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at
most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

O'BILL KHAYSMITH

XXXIX

"How long,
how long, in
infinite Pursuit?"

Of This and
That endeavour
and dispute?

Better be merry
with the fruitful
Grape

Than sadden
after none, or
bitter, Fruit."

FOSTER'S FAMOUS
"BUGLE BRAND"
GUINNESS STOUT
JUST ARRIVED

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Wine Merchants

The British Flower Shop
41, Kiangse Road

NEAR BREWER'S CORNER

Will open at 11.30 a.m.
on Wednesday, March
22nd. All profits will be
given to War Relief
Funds. It is therefore
hoped that Allies and
Friendly Neutrals will
render generous support.

Manageress,
Mrs. B. GREEN.

9123

Henry
The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting
from an American tailor. I am
recommended by some of the
best-dressed men in Shanghai.

Riding Breeches a Speciality

6724

CHENG RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a
meeting of Directors of the Cheng
Rubber Estates, Limited, held on
Monday, the 20th March, 1916, it
was decided to pay on 31st March,
1916, an interim dividend of 4%—
equal to 20 Tael Cents per share—
on the Capital of the Company to
those shareholders on record on
24th March, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from 24th day
of March to 31st of March, both
days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, March 20, 1916.

9180

Willard

We and No Others

are equipped to give expert service on starting
and lighting batteries. Ask us for a list of the
others and get acquainted with Willard service
at the same time. A suggestion might help you.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
TEL. 2686

Free inspection of any battery at any time

THE CATHAY LACE Co.
19, NANKING ROAD

Respectfully beg to announce to
the residents of Shanghai that they
have opened business at the above
address with a select stock of

Silks, Hand-made Laces

and

Embroideries.

Everything of first-class quality
and at moderate prices.

Inspection invited; satisfaction
guaranteed.

8943

For Sale by Auction

The Steam Tug "Paiho"
as she now lies alongside the
Housing Bund, Tientsin. The
particulars of this Tug are as
follows:—

Length over-all... 98' 3"
Beam moulded... 17' 11"
Depth moulded... 12' 6"
Working Pressure... 90 lbs.
Gross Tonnage... 137.12
C. Metres 888.06

The sale will take place on
Saturday, the 29th April, 1916,
at the Offices of the Under-
signed, at 12 noon.

WILLIAM FORBES & CO.
Victoria Road,
Tientsin.

9138

Kiangwan Races

25th March, 1916

ENTRIES for all events close at
6 o'clock p.m. on To-day, 22nd
March, 1916, at the Club House,
126, Bubbling Well Road.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary,

International Recreation Club.

8994

NOTICE

WE regret to have to notify our
customers that, owing to the in-
creased cost of Provisions, coupled
with increased freight on same, we
are reluctantly compelled to advance
our retail prices from 1st April next.

Shanghai Chinese Provision Dealers

9124

THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

The Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation
Company, Limited

INTERIM DIVIDEND

The Directors have declared an
interim dividend at the rate of ten
per cent (being at the rate of One
Tael per share) on the issued capital
of the Company payable on and
after April 7th, 1916, to Share-
holders on the Register at March
31st, 1916.

The Transfer books of the
Company will be closed from the 1st
to the 7th April, both days inclusive.

ISSUE OF NEW SHARES

Shareholders who are entitled to
participate in the issue of new shares
offered by circular dated January
8, 1916, are reminded that the last
date fixed for acceptance of the offer
accompanied by payment to the
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking
Corporation is March 31st, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEDDES & CO., LTD.

Secretaries.

Shanghai, March 21, 1916.

9143

UNDERWOOD

"The machine you will eventually buy"

The typewriter standard
by which all others are
Judged

Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
B-202, KIANGSE ROAD
'Phone 3805

9140

China Realty Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Seventh Annual Meeting of the
Shareholders of the China Realty
Company, Ltd., will be held at the
Company's offices, 39, Nanking
Road, Shanghai, Tuesday, the 28th
day of March, 1916, at 4.30 p.m.

The transfer books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 18th
to the 28th of March, 1916, both
days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
F. J. RAVEN,

Secretary.

Shanghai, March 17th, 1916.

9107

Naamloze Vennootschap
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En
Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the
Annual General Meeting of Share-
holders will be held at the Offices
of the Company, Tandjong Poora,
Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10
a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

8883

Naamloze Vennootschap
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En
Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the
Annual General Meeting of Share-
holders will be held at the Chamber
of Commerce Rooms, 1, Yuenning-
uen Road, on Thursday, 30th
March, 1916, at 4 p.m. The Trans-
fer Books of the Company will be
closed from 23rd to 30th March,
1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

8884

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be PrepaidReplies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
Excellent rooms at
moderate rates—
with or without board
Mrs. Nazer, 82, N. Soohow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board. Good table. Centrally
situated facing the Gardens.
"A home from home"
Telephone 3482

TO LET, with excellent board and
attendance, double and single bed-
rooms near Bund. Lift and 'phone.
Apply to Box 466, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9135

TO LET, a flat of two large rooms,
with verandah, bathroom and
kitchen attached. Apply to 56,
Range Road.

9138-M-24

WELL-FURNISHED Front
Room, with small room, bathroom,
balcony attached, and board. Suit-
able for married couple or bachelors.
Melbourne House, 12A, Quinsan
Gardens.

9134

TO LET, a flat; two large bed-
rooms, half verandah (enclosed),
with or without board; also smaller
room, 31, Boone Road.

9101

TO LET, at 7, Carter Road, excel-
lent furnished bed-sitting rooms,
facing south, with bathroom attach-
ed. Also well-furnished attic rooms,
with or without board. Verandah,
garden, telephone, tram station.
Terms very moderate.

9080-A-17

TWO rooms with bathroom and
verandah, suitable for married
couple. Cosy single room and attic.
Superior home, 6, Quinsan Gardens.

9082-M-22

TO LET, very large rooms, well-
furnished, with or without board.
Apply to 36, Yuhang Road.

9078-M-28

NOS. 8 and 11, Quinsan Gardens.
Rooms facing Park, with all com-
forts. No. 11.

9070-M-31

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nih-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking
Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED EXPORT
MAN, neutral, seeks position with
reliable firm as manager of export
department or chief assistant. Apply,
stating terms, to Box 472, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9146

LADY stenotypist desires position:
willing to start at once, with any
salary. Apply to Box 471, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9145-M-24

BRITISH LADY (widow) seeks
position as manageress of hotel, or
matron of school or institution. A
capable and energetic housekeeper,
with long experience in the East.
Apply to Box 442, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9071-M-22

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED: Competent Book-
keeper and Office Assistant. Only
those thoroughly capable of keeping
a set of books need apply. When
replying, state experience and salary
required, to Box 473, THE
CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from 15th June for three
months, a well-furnished ideal sum-
mer residence, tennis, stables—
Avenue Joffre. Apply to Box 469,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9141

FURNISHED HOUSE to let; 5
months, Western district, 2 minutes
from tram. Modern conveniences,
garage, conservatory, vegetable and
flower garden. Good home for the
summer. Available April 21st.
Apply to Box 470, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9144-M-24

BROADWAY TERRACE. Cosy
4-roomed houses in Broadway, every
convenience and close to trams.
Apply to 10, Yangtzeppoo Road.

9105-M-25

HOUSES WANTED

AT Peitaiho, furnished room and
board, preferably in missionary's
family, wanted for the season.
Please state terms. Apply to Box
464, THE CHINA PRESS.

9125-M-22

MEDICAL

MRS. RILZNICK, 65, Szechuen
Road, Midwife, with 25 years'
experience, is open to attend
patients. Best references.

8895

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

8910

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, one pointer-bitch
(pup). Owner offers for \$25 cash.
Apply to Box 468, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9137-M-24

FOR SALE, Mitchell 6-cylinder
touring-car. Owner leaving for
home. Apply to Box 428, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9039

FOR SALE, "Overland" 1915
model 80 T, 5-passenger, touring;
electric starter, etc. In excellent
condition. Apply to Box 465, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9136-M-26

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